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WASHINGTON.

GOV. DAVIS, SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

CONFERENCE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT —DUTY ON FISHERY PRODUCTS—THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Secretary of the Interior and Gov. Davis had an important conference this morning regarding the surrender of Satanta and Big Tree. Gov. Davis was found to be strongly opposed to the surrender of these chiefs except on terms which shall originate with himself, on the ground that he must, in any event, provide all possible protection for the people of Texas, who have for many years been the victims of the raids and outrages of the Kiowas and Comanches. Having absolute control over the captive chiefs he does not feel bound by any promise of the Government agents for their release to which he has not been a party. At the same time he is desirous, as a matter of comity, of complying with the request for the release of these chiefs, if sufficient guarantees of the peace of the Texas frontier can be secured. The difference between Gov. Davis and the Secretary of the Interior, who represents the President's views, seems to be mainly in the degree of confidence they respectively place in the assurances of future good behavior on the part of the Indians. It was substantially agreed to-day, as preliminary to final action, that a grand council of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes should be held at Fort Sill on the 7th of August; that Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Office, should be present, and that Gov. Davis should bring the chiefs to that point, under escort of the troops, but without any pledge on his part of surrender unless satisfactory terms for permanent peace can then and there be arranged. This is substantially the result of the consideration of this subject thus far.

THE FISHERY ARTICLES OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Information has reached here that persons engaged in the fisheries in the New-England coast cities are much concerned at a supposed ruling of the Treasury Department to the effect that all the products of fisheries, including seal fisheries, are to be admitted free of duty under the Treaty of Washington. The action of the Treasury does not go so far. When Secretary Boutwell came into office he discovered that under certain acts of Congress which provides that salt in bond might be withdrawn from warehouses without payment of duty, upon satisfactory proof that such salt was to be used in curing or preparing the products of fisheries, the custom had grown up of permitting salt for curing seal-skins to be in like manner withdrawn. It was urged that the products of fisheries included seals. Mr. Boutwell ruled that, strictly construed, the law would not admit of such interpretation, but inasmuch as the custom had grown up, he would not change it. The law of June 6, 1872, also somewhat modifies the act under which this ruling was made; but still permission is given to withdraw salt from bond for the purpose of curing seal-skins. The Treasury does not, however, rule that all products of fisheries are to be admitted free of duty. The ruling is that seal-oil shall not be classed as fish oil. The only articles admitted free of duty, under the Treaty of Washington, are fish and fish-oil. Products of the fisheries, such as whalebone and seal-oil, are required to pay duty.

MAIL ROUTES.

In a few days all the through Western and Southern mails will be forwarded to the West from this City by the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Cincinnati. This includes the through Chicago mails. At present they are sent by Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and are transferred at both places. Sometimes, when baggage-cars are full, they are delayed twenty hours. Under the new arrangement there will be but one transfer between Washington and Chicago, at Cincinnati, and the mails will be in charge of postal officials, in postal-cars, the entire distance.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE.

The opinion is generally expressed in the departments that the appropriations for postage-stamps will prove much too small. The query is raised, what shall be done in such an event? The new Postage law is very specific. No department shall use any stamps in excess of the amount appropriated. Penalties are affixed for violating the law in this particular. Some of the Treasury accounting officers say that it would be a violation of the law if the Post-office Department should give the other departments credit, in the event of a deficiency of stamps, and insist that if the appropriations are exhausted a very serious business complication may ensue. Some of them are likely to be exhausted before Congress meets.

MEASURING STAGE ROUTES.

A special agent of the Post-office Department has just returned from a three months' trip through the Western Territories, where he had been ordered to obtain careful measurements of the distances of the great stage routes, preparatory to the advertisements for the quadrennial lettings, which will be published in the Fall. A large portion of the country through which the stage routes pass is unsurveyed, and accurate measurements of the distances can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty. Traveling in the Southern Territories is now regarded by the military officers in command of the stations as very hazardous.

A CORRECTION.

The *Evening Star* states that the report that a sister of Col. Mosby has been appointed a clerk in the Post-office Department, which recently appeared in these dispatches, is "incorrect." It may be added that the lady was appointed to a position in the Patent Office, across the street from the Post-office Department, and that she owes her place to Gen. Leggett, and not to Mr. Creswell.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Senator Sumner is greatly improved in health. He spends much of the day at the Congressional Library, and takes a long drive every evening. He now sleeps without the use of the subcutaneous injections of morphine, which had been necessary for months.

ESCAPED FROM A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mary Harris, who a few years ago attained much notoriety by the killing of Burroughs, the Treasury clerk, and who was, until March last, a clerk in the Patent Office under an assumed name, and was then transferred to the Government Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution Saturday night, and her friends are much alarmed because of her recent declarations that if she could escape she would destroy herself.

YELLOWSTONE EXPLORATION.

A dispatch received from Stanley's Yellowstone expedition, dated at camp, seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota, June 30, states that the health of the whole command was good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting-grounds. Abundant coal of good quality was found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri River, on the surveyed line of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force is an excellent one, well grassed and watered.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. F. Butler arrived in this city this morning.... William O. Avery, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has just returned from Europe, will be married in Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, to Mrs. Helen M. Upson, until recently a clerk in the bureau, and a very accomplished lady, who made many friends during her residence here.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

JACOB THOMPSON'S DEFICIT.

The deficit of $821,000 charged against Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior during Buchanan's Administration, is explained by the statement that that amount of Indian trust bonds was abstracted by one Goddard Bailey, a clerk in the Department of the Interior. The deficit, though charged to Thompson's account, is carried from year to year in the accounts of the Secretary of the Interior. The Indian Trust Fund accounts of Secretary Delano, have been settled up to June 30, last.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. John A. Henriques, of the Revenue Marine Service, has been detached from the command of the Revenue steamer Chase, at Oswego, N. Y., and placed on special duty in connection with the new vessel now in course of construction for service at Boston and Portland. Capt. John A. Webster, Jr., is ordered to Oswego to command the Chase in place of Capt. Henriques. Capt. C. A. Abbey is detached from the steamer Stevens and ordered to command the cutter Dobbin, at Castine, Me.; and Capt. E. L. Deane is detached from the Dobbin and ordered to command the Stevens, undergoing repairs at Baltimore. Chief Engineer Walter Scott and Lieut. Eugene Bionde are ordered to special duty at Portland, Me.; and Chief Engineer F. H. Pulsifer, and Second Lieut. T. K. Travers, to special duty at Boston, Mass. Third Lieut. J. E. Graham is ordered to the Johnson, at Milwaukee, Wis.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

In a general order just issued from the War Department the Secretary directs that in conformity with the provisions of the existing law relating to courts-martial and to the powers and duties of the Bureau of Military Justice, hereafter the proceedings of all general courts-martial convened by department commanders be transmitted by them direct to the Bureau of Military Justice, as soon as the same shall have been completed and such action as is required by law of such commanders been taken by them thereon. The concluding paragraph of the order refers to that portion of the existing army regulations directing that a superior military commander to the officer confirming the proceeding may suspend the execution of the sentence when, in his judgment, it is void upon the face of the proceedings, or when he sees a fit case for Executive clemency, and in such case, that the record, with this order prohibiting the execution, shall be transmitted for the final orders of the President, which regulation the Secretary regards legally inoperative, because it is inconsistent with the sixty-fifth and eighty-ninth articles of war, which provide that any general officer commanding the army, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint a general court-martial, when necessary, but no sentence of the court-martial shall be carried into effect until laid before the officer ordering the same, for approval, and the officer so ordering may mitigate any punishment, except in case of death, or where the officer is to be cashiered.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Commodore Baker is detached from the command of the Wyoming and placed on waiting orders. Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, reports from Shanghai, May 26, the following movements of vessels under his command: On the 27th of April he temporarily transferred his flag from the Hartford to the Monocacy for the purpose of visiting posts between Hong Kong and Shanghai. He visited Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, calling on the Viceroy of the latter place and being, as he was informed, the first foreign officer who had obtained an interview with him. The present Viceroy, on account of ill-health, had usually avoided foreign visitors. The Admiral had a pleasant interview with the Viceroy, and was conducted through the Chinese arsenals, dock-yards, and schools near the Pagoda anchorage. On the 13th of May he arrived at Ningpo, and visited the Tentai and the military commander, and on the 17th of May arrived at Shanghai, finding there the Hartford, Iroquois, and Palos. The Hartford sailed from Hong Kong on April 30, arrived at Amoy May 3, at Shanghai May 10. On May 17, the Admiral's flag was re-transferred to the Hartford. The Lackawanna was at Yokohama May 26, under orders to be at Nagasaki early in June. The Saco arrived at Nagasaki May 11. The Yantic sailed May 19 for Amoy and Nagasaki. The Palos was under orders to relieve the Ashuelot at Tien-tsin. The Idaho remains anchored at Yokohama.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7.—Sixty-two defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits to-day, entered personal appearances in the United States District Court, before Judge Shipman, in this city. They moved that the bill be dismissed as regards them, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court, the said defendants residing in the Southern District of New-York. The motion to dismiss will probably be argued at the September term of the court. Eighty-seven other defendants appeared by counsel, among whom were Hubbard & Hyde and Chapman & Collier, of this city; Shipman, Barlow, Larocque, and McFarland, of New-York; Hon. Sidney Bartlett and Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston; C. A. Seward, New-York; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, New-York; John S. Beach and Lewis H. Bristol, of New-Haven; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, of New-York.

HEAVY RAIN STORM IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., says the heaviest rain-storm ever known in that region, began about 12 o'clock last night, and continued until 5 o'clock this afternoon. Twelve and one quarter inches of rain fell during the storm. All the streams rose to an unprecedented height, bridges were swept away, and great damage was done to the crops. Several embankments and culverts on the Toledo and Wabash, and Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroads were washed away, and the trains stopped or delayed. The dispatch further states that unless fine weather sets in at once, the wheat crop must suffer immense damage, if not total destruction. The Spring wheat is flat on the ground, and much of it will never be harvested. The Fall wheat in shock was beginning to sprout in the bottom lands, but was submerged, and will be almost totally destroyed; and even that on the uplands, in many places, is under water, and will suffer greatly.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 7.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Bowdoin College was delivered yesterday afternoon by ex-President Harris. The attendance was large, and the discourse of marked excellence.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 7.—The President and Secretary of War have assigned Capt. Ward, United States Army, a graduate of West Point, to the Professorship of Military Science and Mathematics in Union College. The following degrees have been conferred: LL. D. on Prof. C. P. Chandler, of Columbia College, and Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, Penn.; D. D. on Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Jacob Frey, of Reading, Penn.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

THE ALDERMANIC RING STILL UNBROKEN—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR—NO ACTION TAKEN.

The Aldermanic chamber was crowded yesterday with politicians, who were attracted by a rumor that some action would be taken upon the Mayor's nominations for police justices. Nearly all the Aldermen were in their seats at 2 o'clock, and the absentees arrived a few minutes later. Mr. Wilder, the Mayor's Private Secretary, stood near the Clerk's desk, awaiting an opportunity to hand the President a communication. President Vance occupied the chair. When the minutes of the previous session were read and approved, Alderman Morris opened the contest by moving that the nominations of Messrs. Streeter and Ackert for police justiceships be taken from the table.

Alderman Billings—I second that motion.

Alderman McCafferty, (confidently)—I call for the yeas and nays on the question.

Alderman Cooper—I hope I shall be excused from voting, as I have paired off with Alderman Menheimer. Mr. Cooper was excused.

The motion to take the nominations from the table was then put and lost by a vote of 7 to 5—Messrs. Flanagan, Koch, Kehr, Lysaght, McCafferty, Reilly, and Van Schaick voting in the negative, and Messrs. Vance, Billings, Falconer, Morris, and Ottendorfer in the affirmative.

When the result was announced, Mr. Wilder handed the following communication to the President:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

On the 5th day of June last I nominated to your honorable body for confirmation two persons for police justices. The nominations were laid upon the table. At the next meeting of the board, one week later, it was resolved not to act upon the nominations for police justices until the names of ten persons should be submitted to your honorable body for confirmation. According to the wish of the board thus expressed, I, at the next meeting following the adoption of the resolution in question, completed the list. These nominations were made pursuant to the provisions of the statute passed May 17, 1873, entitled "An Act to secure better administration in the police courts of the City of New York." This statute removes from place and power the present police justices upon the appointment of their successors. It was enacted in compliance with a necessity strongly felt, and almost universally acknowledged in this community, that some such measure was absolutely indispensable to enable the present Government of the City to remedy, in one of its most important departments, the corruptions and frauds which pervaded the whole fabric of the City Government, as administered by our predecessors. The appointment of the new Justices and consequent removal of the present officials are made by statute to depend upon your confirmation of my nominees; so that your action and co-operation are indispensable to our obtaining that better administration in our police courts to secure which the statute was passed. I have nominated and submitted for your consideration and confirmation the names of persons possessed, in my judgment, of character and the qualifications necessary to discharge efficiently the duties of the important offices they are nominated to fill. For some unexplained reason these nominations have not been considered by you. No action on the subject has as yet been taken. Why this should be so I do not pretend to understand; but, in view of the fact that the Summer season is already far advanced, and believing, as I do, that to delay this matter until the Fall will expose us to the just censure of our constituents, I feel constrained to press the subject upon your attention, and to urge upon you the necessity of immediate action. If my nominees are not acceptable to you, the public have a right to know this and the reasons therefor at as early a date as possible consistent with a due regard to the proper discharge of your duty in the premises. Your early action, whatever it may be, the public have a right to expect. The power vested in you ought not to be exercised in an arbitrary manner. A due regard will, I am satisfied, be awarded by you to the character and qualifications of the nominees of the executive. If in either of these particulars any one of them is found by you to be deficient, and you will make known to me your objections, I will endeavor to avoid them in any future nominations I may be called upon to make. My natural instincts, as well as my education in public life, have led me to believe that the safety of our institutions, under our form of government, demands that the interest of the community should be regarded as paramount to the interests of individuals, cliques, combinations or rings; and that all delegated power should be exerted to promote the welfare of the people—not as a favor or as a grant, but as their right. With a firm conviction of the correctness of these views, and in the light of my past experience, I have essayed to discharge the duties which the law has imposed upon the office I hold; and I hope, in the matter of the police justices now before you, you will not permit any obstacle to be interposed to further delay you in the discharge of your duties, and thus obviate the action which has been more than hinted at, of some of our constituents invoking the aid of another power to secure and maintain the public rights.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

When the communication was read Alderman Van Schaick moved that it be referred and printed on the minutes. Mr. Van Schaick then said: "I have seen a notice in one newspaper—the editors of which I hold in high respect—that there is a judicial tribunal which can compel us to swear why we did this or that thing. The Mayor seems to have alluded to that threat in the communication just read. Now I, for one, court an investigation, for I know that my skirts are clean. I believe corrupt influences have been used to get men nominated; but, I repeat, my skirts are clean."

Mr. Van Schaick's motion was then adopted.

While the members were chatting over Mr. Van Schaick's statement, a resolution was offered, authorizing the Controller to raise the sum of $2,500,000 on bonds and loan the amount to the "Industrial Exhibition Company." The resolution, though providing for two millions and a half consisted of only ten lines. It was laid over.

Alderman Morris moved to take from the table the Mayor's last nominations of eight candidates for police justiceships.

Alderman McCafferty was of opinion that no such motion could be entertained. The law provided that the names should be published in the *City Record*, and it was a well-known fact that the *City Record* was not legally established.

President Vance—As I am not a lawyer, I can't decide that question. [Laughter.]

Alderman McCafferty—The fact is capable of proof. We cannot take the names from the table.

Alderman Ottendorfer thought the board had power to take any paper from the table, independent of the *City Record*.

President Vance decided that the motion of Alderman Morris, to take the names from the table, was proper.

Alderman McCafferty—I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and call for a vote. A vote was taken—six voting in the affirmative and six in the negative.

Alderman Kehr—The Chair has voted to sustain his own decision.

President Vance—I am entitled to my opinion.

Alderman Morris—I repeat my motion to take the names from the table.

The motion was lost by a vote the same as that given on the previous resolution.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Assessments, containing the names and residences of the attachés of their department. The information was called for by a resolution previously adopted by the board. It originated in a desire to see if men from the western counties of this State were employed by the Commissioners. On the names being read, only one non-resident, John Gooch, of Chatham, N. J. was discovered on the list. The board then transacted some routine business and adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES.

A man who was once a pastor of a church in New-England, is in jail in Troy for public intoxication.

Western towns seem to be devoting their superfluous energies to the discovery of gold mines. It is profitless labor.

J. H. Daniels, a private banker in Wilmington, Ill., is said to have failed, with liabilities amounting to $275,000.

Mayor Pierce, of Boston, is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Hon. William Whiting in Congress.

The late Mrs. Frances A. Lea, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $7,000 to various charitable institutions and organizations.

Dr. C. A. White has resigned the position of Professor of Geology in the Iowa University, to accept a similar one in Bowdoin College, Maine.

Senator Alcorn has informed a Mississippi paper that he has not returned his back pay to the Treasury, and, moreover, does not intend to do so.

All the Virginia crops look well. The oat harvest has commenced, and is represented to be the best since 1869, though the area in cultivation is not so large.

An Illinois man, who was partially paralyzed by a sunstroke, has been given a lively shaking up by fever and ague, and thus restored to his normal condition.

Miss Mary J. Davis, an accomplished young lady in Bellevue, Iowa, avoided obedience to her parent's command to marry a man she did not love, by shooting herself.

Papers of Richmond, Va., report that a very great interest in temperance has recently been developed in that city. All the trades and professions are included in the new movement.

A most sensible feature of the celebration of the Fourth in Quincy, Mass., was an entertainment for the children in the Town Hall, where music, comic sketches, and feats of magic were given.

Louisville, Ky., has five whisky distilleries, which are in operation about nine months a year. During the past six months they have produced a total of 956,818 gallons, on which the tax was $669,774.

A Des Moines girl is about to start for China alone, expecting to meet in the Sandwich Islands a missionary whom she is to marry, with no expectation of returning to the United States for six years.

If contemplated street improvements are carried out in Boston, the house of Wendell Phillips and that once occupied by Rev. Theodore Parker will probably be demolished. They are houses with a history.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple Metcalf, of Cumberland, R. I., celebrated their golden wedding last week, and among their guests were Rev. David Benedict, who married them, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carrique, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid.

A Virginia railroad runs what are called grass-widowers' trains out of Richmond every Saturday evening, stopping at all the Summer resorts on the line, and returning Monday morning in good time for the gentlemen to begin the business of the week.

The State Entomologist of Missouri is treated with profound disrespect by one of the St. Louis papers, which calls his collection an "insectile observatory," whatever that may mean, and asserts that his collection of 50,000 bugs has cost the State over thirty cents a piece, and after all, the bugs are his private property.

Lynchburg, Va., has inspected, during the past six months, 44,228 pounds more of tobacco than during the whole year previous. One of the papers of the State says that the farmers have found that the tobacco crop, though it requires much labor, is more profitable than the grain crops, and hence the area planted this year is larger than usual.

Beauregard has excited the ire of many Southern Democratic papers, especially the Selma (Ala.) *Times*. That journal dubs him "Unifier the First," and tells him that the people of the South loved him as the hero of the first Manassas, the soldier of Shiloh, and the defender of Charleston; but they hold him in utter disgust and detestation when he pledges himself to "dedicate his life to the unification—making one of different things—of 'our people' and by 'our people,' meaning every son of Louisiana, without regard to race, color, or previous condition."

The new publisher of the Houston (Texas) *Union* is to change its name to the *Mercury*, because that name has become so obnoxious to a large proportion of the people that the paper is not permitted to enter their houses or places of business. It is hereafter to be a commercial paper, enlarged in size and cheaper in price, and the publisher thinks that he can easier increase its circulation by dropping the name of the *Union*, and with it all the animosities of the past, all the ill-feelings, and the cause of them. Whether this "cause" is purely a local one he does not explain.

Columbia, Penn., affords a grand field for the perambulating organ-grinder. They ought all to go there. A generous man there, the other day, stood admiring before a crank-turner, not to say tuner, for a long time, and at frequent intervals bestowed currency upon the poor musician until his well-filled pocket-book was empty, and then gave that too. By all means, let all the organ-grinders go there forthwith. Remember—Columbia, Penn. There are, to be sure, two Columbias in Pennsylvania; but it does not make any difference; go to either of them—only go.

Judge John Robertson, of Virginia, whose death has just been announced, was an ardent Secessionist, and in 1861 was sent by the Secession Convention to Washington to ascertain from Gens. Scott and Robert E. Lee their status on the question of the Southern Confederacy, and also to Montgomery, to confer with the chief conspirators in the attempt to establish a new government. Since then he has not been prominent in public life, and, as the Lynchburg *Virginian* says, "being too old to unlearn his early lessons in politics, he never 'accepted the situation,' and died true to his convictions, an honest man and an 'unrepentant rebel.'"

A young man left alone in a house in Allegheny, Penn., on the Fourth, took a nap on a sofa about noon, and was unceremoniously awakened by a firm hand upon his throat. As he attempted to rise a voice said, "If you move, I'll blow out your brains," and at the same time a muzzle of a pistol was thrust into his face. Instead of yielding to the circumstances, he struggled and made so much noise that the intruders became frightened, and one who had been standing a spectator near the door called out to the other to "let the fellow alone, and cut it." The advice was taken, and the man and his accomplice made a rush for the back door. Nothing was carried away.

The New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that within the past six years nineteen men have been lynched in that vicinity, all within the limits of five counties. Tully and Brown, it says, were given short shrift and a short rope in Jackson County at Brownstown. Three men were hanged on a beach-tree in the same county. A negro man was hanged between Courtland and Freetown, in what is known as the White Creek Slashes. Shortly afterward two men were hanged on the beech-tree, from the limbs of which three men before them had strangled to death. Four men were hanged in the Floyd County Jail at New-Albany. Two men were strangled to death on the Lost River Bridge, between Orleans and Paoli, in Orange County. Three negroes were hanged in Clark County, and now the mob has seized Heffren at Salem, and hung him without mercy.

AN OCEAN STEAMER LOST.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ASHORE.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED—ANOTHER WRECK ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

A painful rumor was circulated late yesterday afternoon to the effect that the steamship City of Washington, of the Inman line, had been wrecked at sea, and that several lives had also been lost. The news caused a deep sensation for a time, but the feeling of suspense and of anxiety was soon allayed by a further announcement that, though the steamer had undoubtedly gone ashore, all of the passengers, officers, and crew had been saved. The first definite information received relative to the disaster was contained in the following dispatch, which was posted on the bulletin at the Merchants' Exchange about 5 o'clock:

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7, 1873.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Lockhead, from Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown 25th, with merchandise and 400 passengers bound to New-York, is reported to have gone ashore at Port Lebear, between Liverpool, N. S., and Shelburne, N. S., during a thick fog, on the 5th inst. Ship a total wreck. All hands saved.

The City of Washington was the oldest of the steamers in the Inman service. She was built in the year 1855, at Glasgow, and was used as a French transport for eighteen months during the Crimean war. She made her first voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia in the year 1856, and on Jan. 18, 1857, she first arrived at this port, commanded by Capt. Wiley. About four years ago she was lengthened and completely refitted, and a new set of engines were put in. Her new dimensions were as follows: Length over all, 377 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; gross tonnage, 2,885 tons, builder's measurement, 2,806 tons. Her model was similar to the other vessels of the line, being bark rigged. She had two cylinders, 48 and 84 inches in diameter, with a stroke of about 5 feet. Her horse-power was 450. She had four decks and was divided into four water-tight compartments. She was well supplied with boats and life-saving apparatus.

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. John G. Dale, the New-York agent of the company, at a late hour last evening, and received from him a copy of the following telegram, sent by Purser Main, of the ill-fated vessel:

LIVERPOOL, N. S., July 7.—The City of Washington struck on Gull Rock Bar, Port Lebear, seventy miles west of Sambro Light-house, at 2 P. M., July 5, while in a dense fog. She is likely to become a total wreck. All passengers, crew, baggage and spare stores landed at Port Lebear. There was a dense fog from the time we left Queenstown. The wire from here to Halifax has not been working since Saturday, or would have telegraphed before.

MAIN, Purser City of Washington.

Mr. Dale also received a telegram from the agents of the line at Halifax, N. S., announcing the wreck, when he immediately replied as follows:

"Attend to the passengers first, and do all you can for them regardless of the expense, and send particulars of the disaster as soon as possible."

Mr. Dale stated that Capt. Lockhead is an experienced commander, and he cannot account for the vessel being so much out of her course.

No other messages were received by the officials of the company up to a late hour last night. Mr. Dale telegraphed per cable to Wm. Inman & Co., at Liverpool, England, announcing the disaster. The following dispatches have been received from the Halifax agent of the Associated Press, giving additional details:

FIRST DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7.—The steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool June 24, via Queenstown June 25, for New-York, went ashore seventy miles west of Cape Sambro, on the afternoon of July 5, in a dense fog, and will probably prove a total loss. All the passengers and crew were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7.—The steamer City of Washington struck on Gull Rock Bar, Port Lebear, seventy miles west of Sambro, at 2 P. M. Saturday, in a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed safely. The ship has about fifteen feet of water in the hold, and she is likely to become a total wreck. The purser is expected in the city about 11 o'clock to-night, when full particulars will be obtained and forwarded without delay.

LATER.—The passengers' baggage and spare stores were saved.

As the City of Washington was an extra boat to relieve the regular steamers, she carried no mail, a fact that will no doubt relieve the mercantile community. Our correspondent at Long Branch telegraphed late last night that great excitement had been occasioned there by an absurd rumor that the City of Washington had been wrecked off Sandy Hook.

THE LATEST.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 7—Midnight.—The Purser has not yet arrived. It is impossible to get further intelligence from the wreck to-night, as it lies twenty miles from any telegraph office.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Spaulding's block, in Webster, Mass., occupied by C. Webster, the store of J. F. Hinds, jeweler, the Webster *Times*, and the Webster Lodge of Free Masons, were badly damaged by fire on Sunday night.

A fire on Sunday destroyed a block of buildings at Strathroy, Ont. The principal sufferers are: Richard Pincomb, flour; D. McPhail, photographer, and D. German, boots and shoes. A dry-goods store was also burned. The total loss is about $50,000.

A three-story wooden tenement block at the corner of Brighton and Cambridge streets, Charlestown, Mass., occupied by six families, a grocer, and a fish dealer, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $7,000; partially insured.

Advices have been received in Charleston, S.C., of the destruction by fire early on Sunday morning of the business portion of the village of Frog Level, in Newberry County; loss, $60,000; insurance very small.

A fire in Three Rivers, Quebec, destroyed Gilmour's Hotel and a building owned by Longlor's, Belon & Girard, with several smaller houses; loss, $20,000, on which there is insurance in the North British, Phenix, and Imperial Companies to the full amount.

A fire was discovered last night under the dry-goods store of J. S. Jones, No. 270 Main-street, Paterson, N. J. The fire was speedily extinguished. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and would have destroyed a great deal of property adjoining, and endangered many lives in the tenements over the stores.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported at the Health Office to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—There were twenty-two interments to-day, only three of which were from cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—The total number of deaths Sunday, was twelve, of which seven were from cholera. The total number of deaths to-day was four, none of which were from cholera.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga, reports thirty deaths there during the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

INSTITUTIONS FOR STATE PAUPERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—Martin B. Anderson, Commissioner, and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, are in this city inspecting its public charities. Among the institutions visited to-day was the new alms-house. Application having been made to the State Board to designate this institution as one of the five alms-houses for the reception and support of State paupers in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature, its buildings, including its cooking, dining, hospital, and other arrangements were carefully inspected and pronounced in excellent condition. The decision of the Board will be made known as soon as other similar institutions which have applied to be thus designated are examined.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Delano has returned to Washington from Ohio.

The American yacht Josephine has arrived at Halifax, N. S.

Henry S. Worthington has been appointed Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

Wm. Pilkerton, an Englishman, was drowned at Upton, Mass., on Sunday night, while bathing.

Luke Divall, an aged inmate of the Leominster, Mass., Poor-house, hanged himself on the 4th inst.

Stephen H. Bullard, President of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, died yesterday morning.

C. S. Mason, a barber on Hanover-street, Boston, committed suicide on Sunday by taking laudanum. He was fifty-six years old.

The steamer Pennsylvania reports, at Philadelphia, encountering heavy seas, head winds, and fogs on her trip from Liverpool.

The British man-of-war Cheaub has arrived at Halifax, N. S., from the Bay of Funday fishing grounds.

The Belgian steamer Steinman, from Antwerp, bound to New-York, put into Halifax, N. S., yesterday, short of coal.

At Waltham, Mass., on Saturday, a young man named Malory, aged seventeen years, was run over by a team he was driving, and instantly killed.

Robert Kilpatrick, arrested in Boston on suspicion of murdering his wife, has been discharged, the investigation showing that the woman died of intemperance.

The brig Reaper, of Barrington, N. S., from Greenland, bound to the United States, with a cargo chromite, was wrecked on the eastern end of Scottie Island, June 30.

James Ross, formerly clerk of the Executive Council of Ontario, committed suicide in Belleville, Ontario, on Sunday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The President has appointed W. W. Murray United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, and Henry G. Worthington Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Col. Kautz, of the Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from command of the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and ordered to join his regiment.

Anthony Sullivan died at the hospital, in Philadelphia, from a fracture of the skull, and John Shane is remanded for trial to answer the charge of striking the blow.

Peabody, who was stabbed by Elwell, at Gorham, N. H., on the 4th inst., died on Sunday night. Elwell was committed to jail in Lancaster on Saturday night.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway, in Montreal, on Saturday, the terms proposed by Sir Hugh Allan for the construction of the road were finally accepted.

Two convicts escaped from the State Prison, at Auburn, yesterday forenoon, by scaling the wall of the asylum yard, where they were at work. Their names are James Levell and John Killery.

A patent gas machine at the Danforth Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., was exploded by the lantern of a watchman who approached too near it last night, and two watchmen were seriously and one dangerously burned.

The members of the New-Hampshire Publishers', Editors', and Printers' Association, numbering, with ladies and guests, ninety persons, are on a pleasure trip to Connecticut Lake and Dixville Notch.

The Narcissus, Topaz, Immortalite, Endymion, and Aurora, ships of the British Detached Flying Squadron, arrived at Halifax, yesterday, from Bermuda. It is under command of Admiral Campbell.

The steam-ship Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday towed into Baltimore the canal propeller New-York, bound from Washington to Philadelphia, which she found in the lower Chesapeake with her engine disabled.

The balances in the United States Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $8,878,121; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $32,380,000; coin, $78,865,463, including $41,528,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Dr. Fontaine, of Spencer, Mass., was held in $2,000 bonds by the Central District Court, in Boston, yesterday, for manslaughter, in causing the death of a child by using small-pox virus for vaccination instead of vaccine matter.

A French woman and child in Dudley, Mass., were so badly burned by the explosion of kerosene oil, used in making a fire on Saturday night, that both died in a few hours. Another child was also badly burned and cannot recover.

On the Connecticut River Railroad, yesterday, a switch-train and a gravel-train, moving rapidly around a curve, came in collision. The empty cars of the gravel-train were thrown from the track, and two workmen jammed between them and seriously injured.

The house of Mr. A. L. Cohen, a dry-goods peddler of Springfield, Mass., was robbed on Friday night of between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of laces, shawls and dress goods, during the absence of the family. A reward of $300 is offered for the detection of the thieves.

On Saturday a locomotive, in passing into the round-house of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, at Pittsburg, ran off the track, and against the principal support of the house, bringing the roof down, and injuring engines and other railroad material to the amount of $14,000.

William B. Lincoln, of Dedham, Mass., while walking with his wife, on Sunday evening, near that village, was shot by some unknown person, one ball entering the left side, just below the heart, and the other striking the knee. His wounds are dangerous. There is no clue to the assassin.

The Athletic and Atlantic Base-ball Clubs played to-day in Philadelphia with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	1	4	3	3	1	1	2	0	1	16
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	7

Runs earned—Athletic, 7; Atlantic, 3.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly throughout the Atlantic States and in the North-west; it has fallen over the lower lakes and Ohio Valley; it is lowest in the latter region. The temperature has risen in the Middle Atlantic States, and Lower Lake region, and has fallen somewhat in the Lower Missouri Valley; light winds and calms prevail in the Southern States. Northeasterly winds over the Ohio Valley and Lake Erie; northerly winds over the Lower Missouri and Upper Lake region; southeast and south-west winds and calms over the Middle and Eastern States; partly cloudy and clear weather prevails very generally, except over Lake Erie, Michigan and the Ohio Valley, where cloudy weather and numerous local rains are reported.

PROBABILITIES.

On Tuesday, for the Gulf States, light northerly winds and clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, easterly winds, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather with local storms in the western portion of the Middle States, and possibly on the middle Atlantic coast; for the lower lake region falling barometer, north-easterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rains; for the Ohio Valley northerly winds and clearing weather. For the Missouri Valley and upper lake region, rising barometer, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from the interior of the Southern States.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INDICTMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS—THE TICHBORNE TRIAL RESUMED—GIFTS FROM THE SHAH.

LONDON, July 7.—True bills have been found against George Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, George Macdonnell, and Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey in August.

Upon the assumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant this morning it was announced that the defendant was sick, and he was excused from attendance upon the court for a few days.

Mr. Hawkins, of the prosecution, said they would close their case on Wednesday next, when an adjournment of ten days would be taken.

The annual Camp at Wimbledon will open to-day.

The *Post* says the Shah of Persia before leaving London made many presents, including $8,000 to the servants of Buckingham Palace, and $12,000 to the policemen who were stationed there.

SPAIN.

COLONIAL REFORMS PROJECTED—BLOCKADE OF VICH BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 7.—Señor Suner, Minister of the Colonies, is engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for reforms in the Island of Cuba.

BARCELONA, July 7.—The City of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona, is blockaded by the Carlists.

SWITZERLAND.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OPENED.

BERNE, July 7.—The session of the Federal Assembly was opened to-day.

FRANCE.

THE RANC-CASSANAC DUEL—BOTH COMBATANTS WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 7.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Times*, under date of the 6th inst., says:

"The duel between M. Arthur Ranc and M. Paul de Cassanac is to take place at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning."

PARIS, July 7.—The Duel between MM. Ranc and de Cassagnac took place this morning on Luxembourg territory. M. de Cassagnac was seriously wounded.

M. Ranc was also wounded.

The Assembly has adjourned until Friday, in honor of the Shah of Persia.

KHIVA.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY THE RUSSIANS AFTER DESPERATE RESISTANCE — TEN THOUSAND PERSIANS IN SLAVERY.

LONDON, July 7.—Dispatches from Khiva state that the town of Mangit, which made a desperate resistance, was fired and destroyed by the Russians.

Kilai, which surrendered without firing a shot, was spared.

The victors found in Khiva 10,000 Persian slaves, many of whom claimed the protection of Russia.

AFRICA.

OPERATIONS OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER IN KHARTOUM.

LONDON, July 7.—Telegrams from Khartoum via Alexandria confirm the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party.

Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing district governments and appointing superintendents, making Fatiko the chief station, Gondokoro being next in importance.

He also established eight other principal ports, which form a connected chain from Nubia to Nyanza, and obtained one thousand additional troops to complete the garrisoning of the communications.

An important geographical discovery is said to have been made which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and a magnificent inland sea 760 miles in length.

It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls named after Sir Roderick Murchison, and sail to Ujiji.

Sir Samuel Baker and party are in excellent health, and leave at once for Sonakim, en route to Suez.

The above narrative is direct from the explorer's lips.

THE INDIANS.

TRIAL OF THE MODOCS BEGUN—REPORTED ROBBERIES BY APACHES.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, July 2, via SAN FRANCISCO.—The commissioners for the trial of Capt. Jack and the other Modocs accessory to the murder of citizens, and implicated in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, will convene on the 5th inst. The following is an extract from the field orders:

No. 1. Should any of the officers named on the detail be unable to attend, the Commission will nevertheless proceed and continue the business before it, provided that the number present be not less than the number prescribed by law.

(Signed.) J. C. DAVIS, Brevet Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, state that a sergeant from San Carlos brought information to Camp Grant that a number of Apaches were in San Carlos and had robbed the sutler's store and taken to the war-path in the mountains. Major Brown at once sent a messenger to Camp Grant. Before his arrival eight or ten Apaches stationed at that fort as soldiers, deserted, taking with them arms, ammunition, &c. This shows that the Apaches had facilities for conveying information quicker than the military. Signal fires were visible from several points north and east of Camp Grant, and the probability is that the work of death and destruction has commenced again.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Hope was generally entertained that the storms which have prevailed with such destructiveness throughout Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio during the past week had given way to clear weather; but dispatches received from various points in Southern Indiana and Southern Ohio indicate that rain set in again to-day and this evening. In some places farthest West in this territory indicated rain has been falling the greater portion of the day. To-night, shortly after dark, a drizzling rain commenced here. This has increased until, at midnight, a steady rain is falling, with prospects of continuance. Gloomy reports of the condition of the crops have been received.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kansas, July 7.—A serious shooting affair occurred at the Otis House in this city at noon on Sunday, between J. S. Hoke and M. Marbong, two prominent citizens. Marbong entered the dining-room of the Otis House, where Hoke, with a number of his friends, was at dinner, and immediately thereafter a pistol-shot was fired by one of the persons—it is not positively known which—and was followed by several others, both combatants firing rapidly at each other. Marbong was wounded severely in the arm and shoulder. He finally retreated down-stairs. Hoke was arrested and placed under bonds on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Domestic scandal was the origin of the affray.

THE NEW MURDER LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with no little surprise the editorial comments in your issue of 4th inst., upon the "New Murder Law," drawn by me, and passed by the Legislature on the 29th of May last. I call it a "New Murder Law," although it is only an amendment of the former law, in a few simple, but important particulars. I think you are entirely mistaken in your apprehension that the practical operation of the law will be to abolish capital punishment. If the law in its letter and spirit is enforced by courts and juries, in my opinion capital punishment will be inflicted about as often under the new as under the old law. The difference will be that under the new law only those who are actually guilty—morally and legally guilty—will be convicted, while under the old law when convictions of murder in the first degree were obtained, it was frequently in cases where the parties were least guilty. Those most guilty too often got off with manslaughter in the third degree, or by means of repeated disagreements of juries escaped punishment altogether.

You say, "It will be impossible for district attorneys to obtain convictions for the capital crime, except in very rare and exceptional cases."

This was equally true in respect to the old law. In proportion to the number of homicides committed, the number of capital convictions was small indeed. Of those convicted of murder in the first degree, but very few suffered capital punishment. You say that since 1869 we have had over 200 homicides in this City. Without being acquainted with the individual merits of these cases to any considerable extent, I venture the opinion that out of this number of 200, about 100 were, under the former law, if applied with technical and legal strictness, guilty of murder in the first degree. Yet, since 1869, I believe there have been but four executions in this City. Under the former law a capital conviction was generally of but little moral—and frequently still less legal—importance; for we all know how often such convictions were set aside, and that very few were followed by the infliction of the death penalty. Under the new law a capital conviction will be no idle ceremony; it will be rare indeed that one so convicted will not expiate his crime upon the scaffold.

Under the new law not one in fifty who is proven guilty will escape; under the old law not one in twenty, (I think I might safely say not one in fifty,) guilty of murder in the first degree, was convicted of that offense. Nothing can offer such a premium upon murder as the uncertainty of punishment.

I think you will agree with me that the new law should have a fair trial. To this end it should be properly understood. In a communication published in several of the daily papers—including THE TIMES—on the 28th of December, 1872, I explained the necessity of the passage of a law like the present, as follows:

"The law of murder should be amended. As it is now, if a homicide be committed by one upon sudden provocation, in the heat of passion, with intent to kill, the intent not being formed until the instant he deals the fatal blow or fires the fatal bullet, he is guilty of murder in the first degree. The offense is as great as that of one who, in cold blood, perpetrates a murder which, with fiendish malice, he has deliberately planned for days, weeks, and months. In the former case, although the law requires it, juries are generally unwilling to convict of an offense punishable with death, while in the latter they convict readily and promptly. Juries generally, in cases where the intent to kill (if formed at all) is formed on the instant, have to determine between murder in the first degree, punishable with death, and manslaughter in the third degree, punishable with imprisonment in a State prison for not more than four years. In the latter case, the punishment is so light that it is a mockery of justice; in the former it is so severe that humanity—as represented in the jury-box—is shocked at its infliction. The result is, juries very often disagree. Then, again, sometimes a jury will convict of murder in the first degree, while another jury, on substantially the same facts, will convict of manslaughter in the third degree. This deplorable uncertainty brings the administration of justice into contempt. In those cases where, of all others, the result should be most certain, it is most uncertain.

The law should be so amended that a homicide, (not justifiable nor excusable,) committed without deliberation and premeditation, although with intent to kill formed on the instant, would be murder in the second degree. This offense should be punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison *for life*. The result would be that, where the evidence was sufficient, juries would almost invariably convict in this class of cases."

A bill (which has now become the law) was drawn by me in pursuance of these views. It was published extensively, and attracted, to a large extent, the attention of the Judiciary, the Bar and the Press. The practical operation of the bill, should it become a law, was shown by me in my communications to the Press and in my arguments on the subject before the Judiciary Committees of the Assembly and the Senate. This statute amends the law of murder in the following particulars:

First—In order to come under the subdivision of murder in the first degree, the homicide must be perpetrated from "a *deliberate* and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being."

Second—A homicide not justifiable nor excusable, and which is not embraced within some of the degrees of manslaughter, will come within the third subdivision of murder in the first degree, if perpetrated "without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony."

Third—The chief ingredient of murder in the second degree is the perpetration of a homicide "intentionally, but without deliberation or premeditation."

Fourth—Murder in the second degree and arson in the first degree are punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for life, instead of for not less than ten years.

The most important feature of the new law is the distinction taken between an intention to kill which is "deliberate and premeditated" and an intent "without deliberation and premeditation." It seems to me that any one will recognize the justice and propriety of this distinction.

In my argument before the Senate Committee I said:

"It would be difficult to suggest a distinction more easy of comprehension to the ordinary mind than that of an act committed with deliberation and premeditation, and one done intentionally, but without deliberation and premeditation. Juries—in fact, all persons—act upon this distinction in the ordinary affairs of life. No one can fail to perceive the difference between intentional acts, which result from the impulse of the moment—sudden provocation, momentary excitement—and acts which proceed from deliberation and premeditation. All persons in every-day life more readily excuse the former than the latter."

I do not agree with you in the construction you put upon the charge of Judge Davis in the Walworth case. Upon the subject of the intent, he very correctly charged as follows:

"The effect of this provision, in my judgment, is that it becomes the duty of the court to instruct you that the deliberation and premeditation required to constitute murder in the first degree is something quite different from the actual presence of the intention formed at the instant of the striking of the blow or the firing of the shot. It is essential that it should appear, in a case where the offense charged is murder in the first degree, under this statute, that there was some actual predeliberation and premeditation in and upon the mind of the accused in respect to the subject-matter of the offense before the actual occurrence of the act which is alleged to be the crime.

Under this statute, it being only required that it should be satisfactorily shown to the jury that the act was a deliberate and premeditated one, it is only necessary that the jury should see that, under the given circumstances of the particular case, the particular individual did in his mind go through the process of deliberation and premeditation, reaching to the intention—the intention flowing from the process which the statute required, and, as I said a moment ago, one man may do this thing rapidly, *requiring but a moment* to pass through the entire process, when another man's mind, under the same circumstances, upon the same facts, would act slowly and with greater caution."

I can perceive no reason for changing my own opinion, which is the result of much thought and careful observation, that the new law is not only correct in theory, but that it will work well in practice.

You seem to be of opinion, Mr. Editor, that in order to convict of murder in the first degree under the new law, it is necessary to prove that *before* the prisoner and deceased met, the former formed a deliberate and premeditated intent to kill. This is not so. I was urged to put such a provision in my bill, but I refrained from doing so, for the reason that I did not intend that it should have any such operation.

I did intend that one ingredient of murder in the first degree (under the first subdivision of section 5) should be a "deliberate and premeditated" intent to kill, without regard to the length of time it would take to form such an intent, which, as Judge Davis says, would vary with different individuals. By the terms of the former statute, it was necessary to prove "a premeditated intent to kill;" yet the construction the courts gave to this language abolished the word "premeditated," for they held that a mere "intent" was a "*premeditated* intent."

A statute substantially similar to our present law of murder exists in Ohio. That statute has undergone judicial construction. Upon a trial for murder under that statute, (State *vs.* Gardner,) Judge Wright said:

"The difference between murder in the first and second degree, as expressed in our law, is found in this: to constitute murder in the first degree, the killing must be of deliberate and premeditated malice, while murder in the second degree is the killing *purposely* and *maliciously, but without deliberate and premeditated malice.*" (See *Wharton's Criminal Law*, sixth edition, sections 924 and 925, and note O.)

In the same case the Judge said that if the prisoner, with deliberation and premeditation formed the design to kill, "for any time before he executed it," that was sufficient to bring the case within the first degree. He added:

"But, if *at the time*, he was led to form the design to kill, by great provocation, heated blood and excited passion, which continued from then until the act was done, it would not be held deliberate and premeditated."

In another case, (State *vs.* Turner,) the same Judge said:

"To constitute deliberate and premeditated malice, the intention to do the injury must have been deliberated upon, and the *design* to do it *formed* before the act was done, though it is not required that either should have been for any considerable time before."

You seem to think, Mr. Editor, that it will be next to impossible for district attorneys to prove "a deliberate and premeditated" intent to kill. If such an intent exist before the killing, there will be no more difficulty in proving it than in showing the existence of an intent to kill which is without deliberation and premeditation. The circumstances preceding and accompanying the homicide will, if an intent to kill exist, generally show whether the intent was with or without deliberation and premeditation.

You appear to think that in order to convict in the first degree it is necessary to prove an express declaration of the prisoner of his intention to kill. You say, "If one intending murder were to publicly proclaim a day or even an hour in advance, and fulfilled his threat to the letter, we suppose he might be convicted under this act as it is likely to be construed."

You probably have not forgotten a case under the old law, tried within the present year, where it was proved that the prisoner had made such threats for years, yet the jury refused to convict.

However, it is not necessary to prove any express declaration of an intent to kill. When such threats are made they are often idle and meaningless. An intent to kill, whether with or without premeditation and deliberation, may be shown by *circumstances*. These circumstances will vary with each individual case. Judge Davis gave in the Walworth case some illustrations, showing extreme and *long continued* deliberation and premeditation, but he did not intend to convey the idea that it was necessary to show that the deliberate and premeditated intent had existed for any specified length of time prior to the homicide, for he expressly said that "One man may do this thing rapidly, [that is, form a deliberate and premeditated intent to kill] requiring *but a moment* to pass through the entire process, when another man's mind under the same circumstances, upon the same facts, would act slowly and with greater caution."

All that it is necessary to prove on this subject, to bring a case within the first degree, is that the prisoner formed a deliberate and premeditated intent to kill, and that he executed that intent.

If prosecuting officers perform their duty properly, I can perceive no difficulty in the practical operation of the present law. It is true that district attorneys may be required to exercise vigilance in ascertaining the facts to be brought out in evidence in different cases. If the intent to kill be "deliberate and premeditated," the facts preceding and accompanying the homicide will generally show the existence of such an intent to the satisfaction of the jury. If there be an intent to kill, the jury must determine, from all the facts and circumstances in the case, (the same as they would decide any other question at issue,) whether the intent to kill was with or without deliberation or premeditation. If the former, they should convict of murder in the first degree; if the latter, in the second degree.

Judge Davis, in the Walworth case, construed the law in this respect correctly. He said:

"Now, you will observe that in the language of this statute, deliberation and premeditated design are of necessity left open as questions of fact always for the consideration of the jury. The court has no power or right to decide, as a question of law in a case of this kind, what does or does not constitute deliberation or premeditation. The facts upon which that is claimed to exist are to be left altogether to the plain common sense of twelve intelligent men. But you will readily see that, in the application of this rule to any given case, juries are called upon to exercise their knowledge of human nature in its various diverse developments and characteristics; for it would be deliberation and premeditation in one man might fall far short of being such in another. One might require much more time to carry through a process either of reasoning or resolution, to bring his mind to a decision to destroy the life of another, than another man even under the same circumstances would require; for the human mind is not built altogether according to any prescribed formula, nor according to the strict plan of any prescribed pattern. Men differ physically and mentally. Some men reason rapidly, and require little time to deliberate and to resolve; others slowly, requiring more."

I regret that you should so soon advocate a repeal of this statute. It has been in force but little over a month. Two cases only have come under its operation in this City. Both have resulted in prompt conviction (one after a trial conducted by the most eminent counsel at the Bar, and the other by a plea of guilty,) of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for life. If Gillen's case were as flagrant as you regard it, I think the District Attorney would probably have obtained a conviction of murder in the first degree had he gone to trial. I do not desire to criticise in any way his action in accepting a plea of murder in the second degree, especially as I am not familiar with the facts of the case. In the Walworth case, in my opinion, under the former law, there would have been no conviction at all; or, if any, one not higher than manslaughter in the third degree, punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period of not more than four years. As a law student and a legal practitioner, I have been a close observer of capital trials in this City for the last thirty years. I have probably had as large experience in the conduct of such cases as any lawyer in this City or State. I believe I am thoroughly acquainted with the action of juries in these cases. I venture the assertion that there has never been a time within my recollection when, upon such evidence as was given in the Walworth case, a jury could have been obtained in this City who would have convicted of a capital offense. I do not desire to discuss the merits of the case. I believe that nineteen-twentieths of the community consider the verdict a righteous one. One thing is clear—the jury had a legal and moral right to render such a verdict. All concede that they acted fairly, intelligently, and conscientiously. However, I do not think that the action of a jury in any one case necessarily affords any decisive test as to the merits or demerits of a new statute.

In one, and I think in two cases, during the present year, under the old law, while Judge Brady presided in the Oyer and Terminer, verdicts of murder in the second degree were rendered when there was no more evidence of the commission of that offense than of the perpetration of a forgery; and the juries might just as well have convicted of the latter offense. Juries are sworn to render a verdict *according to the evidence*. These verdicts were given because the juries would not render verdicts which would result (as they thought) in the wrongful taking of the lives of the prisoners. When the alternative has been presented to juries of taking life (as they believed) wrongfully, or of not finding a verdict according to the evidence, they have usually chosen the latter course. I am aware it is the duty of juries, and Courts so charge them, to disregard consequences and find verdicts according to the evidence. But juries, as a general rule, never have disregarded consequences, and there is no reason to suppose they ever will. They desire to do substantial justice. The practical difference between the old and the new law is that under the new *juries are permitted to do justice without committing perjury.*

HENRY L. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT—LISTS OF CITY EMPLOYES CALLED FOR.

The first business in order at the weekly meeting yesterday of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was the presentation of a petition from citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, complaining of the intolerable effluvia arising from the offal dock at the foot of Washington-avenue, and from the carriage through the ward of offal and night-soil from all parts of the City. Alderman Zindel offered a resolution directing the establishment of two offal docks, one at Newtown Creek, and the other at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Health.

The Health Committee, which yesterday conferred with the Board of Health and Board of City Works, reported that the result of the conference had been the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Common Council, with a view to a full co-operation of the Board of Health in all its efforts to secure the observance of proper sanitary regulations, hereby authorizes and directs the Board of City Works to confer forthwith with said Board of Health in reference to the complaints against said clerk, to take such action as the conference shall suggest, having for its object an immediate proper compliance with section 15 of the specifications, and report the same to the Board.

The report was adopted.

Alderman Wylie offered a resolution empowering the Mayor and Board of Health to change the arrangements for the removal of offal and night-soil, in case of failure on the part of the contractor to perform the work. Referred to the Health Committee.

The Board of Fire Commissioners sent in a communication suggesting that the law in relation to buildings should be printed and distributed, as the recent changes were not generally understood. Referred.

In a brief communication, Mr. Wm. Mayo Little announced that he had been appointed Register of Arrears, and asked for the necessary office furniture.

Alderman Wylie moved that the contract for building the Eighth Precinct Station-house be awarded to Patrick Mullen, the lowest bidder, but as the committee having the matter under consideration did not report, the resolution was rejected.

Alderman Wylie then offered a resolution directing that his minority report on the recent East River Bridge investigation be printed and distributed. The proposition was voted down, only four voting for its adoption. Failing in this, Alderman Wylie submitted a series of resolutions directing the Board of City Works and the Tax Collector to furnish the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors with a list of the names, salaries and residences of all clerks, assistants, subordinates and other employes. In a lengthy preamble, the Alderman set forth his views of increase by the charter. A motion to lay on the table was lost by one vote. Alderman Ropes said that it was time that Mr. Wylie was called to order for the resolutions which he persistently forced on the board at every session, occupying one-half the time with the intent of annoying the Board of City Works. Aldermen Rodman and Taylor spoke to similar effect, and Mr. Wylie stated that relatives of officials held sinecures which could be abolished by a reduction of the appropriation. The question being divided, the first resolution was lost by a large majority and the second was similarly disposed of. On motion of Alderman Wylie, who voted in the negative on the original resolution, the rejection was reconsidered and the main resolution adopted, with the omission of "subordinates" from the list.

At the suggestion of Alderman Ropes a sum of $250 was appropriated for the printing of 1,000 certified copies of the new charter.

The board then adjourned for one week.

REFITTING THE TIGRESS.

The steamer Tigress has been taken out of the Navy Yard dry dock, and her general equipment is being rapidly advanced to completion. While in the dry dock the hull of the vessel was recaulked and painted from keel to water-line, and the extra sheathing of iron and oak tested and found secure and sound. A large force of men are now at work on the vessel, and extending the accommodations below deck, repairing and refitting the interior, and raising the new topmasts and overhauling the rigging. The changes which are being made in the vessel consist of the addition of two cabins, built on the deck, fore and aft. The cabin forward, designed for the crew, is 25 by 18 feet, and ten feet high, double planked, with six windows for ventilation. It is securely fastened to the deck, and caulked throughout, being thus serviceable for cold as well as in warm weather. The poop cabin, for the officers, is similarly constructed, but somewhat smaller. While in the Arctic seas the officers will be quartered in the berths between decks. Similar cold-weather accommodations are provided for the crew in a forecastle or berth-deck, 35 feet long, and heated by steam pipes connecting with the galley, a new set of steam-pipes for this having been fitted in throughout. The rooms for provisions have been lined with tin as a precaution against the ravages of vermin.

Yesterday the discharge of ballast from the vessel was completed, and the storing of provision, &c. will commence to-morrow. Two large whale-boats have been built at New-London for the special use of the Tigress exploring party. All the officers and members of the crew detailed for the expedition are in readiness, but from present indications it is unlikely the Tigress will leave the Navy-yard before the 15th inst.

NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention for the adoption of a new Constitution for the State of New-Jersey, to be presented to the next Legislature, meets at the State House, Trenton, at noon to-day. Of the original fourteen members—two from each Congressional District—only ten remain. Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, of the Second, and Chancellor Runyon, of the Fifth District, have resigned on account of pressure of official business, ex-Chancellor Zabriskie, of the Seventh District, the President of the Convention, is dead, and the resignation of Martin Synnson, of the Sixth District, growing out of an ill-feeling at his appointment, is in the hands of the Governor, and will doubtless be accepted. The Governor will, it is understood, fill the four vacancies to-day, his appointments being in for presentation to the convention at the opening of its session. Of the fourteen men, members originally nominated, five were lawyers, and the four gentlemen whose places are to be filled were all members of the Bar. As much complaint was originally made at the character of the appointments in this respect, it is thought that at least two of the new members will be selected from other walks in life. The first business of the convention will be the selection of a presiding officer, for which position Attorney General Gilchrist, the colleague of Chancellor Zabriskie, is understood to be a candidate. The committee of five to divide the business of the convention into its appropriate departments, and who held their session in Trenton last week, will then report, and the business of revising the constitution will be rapidly proceeded with.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

At 1 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of David Bracken, on the second floor of the five-story tenement-house No. 52 Vestry-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Damage, $50. A slight fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the bedroom in the boarding-house of Mrs. C. Steckner, No. 3 Washington-place, caused by a burning candle falling upon and setting fire to a feather bed. Damage, $50. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the show window of the liquor-store of Wm. Evans, on the first floor of the six-story tenement-house, No. 169 East Broadway, caused by an explosion of gas. Damage to stock and building, $250.

THOMAS C. FIELDS' PROPERTY.

Yesterday Sheriff Williams received from Attorney General Barlow an execution issued by Judge Ingraham against the property of Thomas C. Fields, for $563,651, on a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court at Albany on the 1st inst. The Sheriff is directed to attach all the defendant's Kings County property, which, however, is supposed to have passed into other hands since the flight of Fields from New-York.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE ASSESSMENT-ROLLS — SOME WARDS CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN UNJUSTLY TAXED.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday for the purpose of receiving the assessment and tax rolls of this County for the present year. The rolls, which consist of about forty bound volumes, were delivered to the Clerk of the board, and were subsequently piled up near the President's desk. Some of them embrace new valuations of property as recently made by the assessors.

At noon, Mayor Havemeyer, who presided, called the meeting to order. The Clerk then read a brief communication from the Commissioners of Assessment, explaining the character of the rolls, and referring to the act of the Legislature (chapter 573 of the Laws of 1871) under which they were compiled.

Supervisor Vance moved that the usual business of the Board be suspended, and that the rolls be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Supervisor McCafferty opposed the motion. He said that inasmuch as it had been currently reported that the rate of taxation had been reduced, it would be well to see if such was the fact. The rate last year was over three per cent. The rate this year was announced as $2 50. He thought, however, that if the assessors had increased the property of all the wards in the City in the same proportion as they had the property in the Nineteenth Ward, the actual rate of taxation would not be far from six per cent. In the Nineteenth Ward the increase in the valuation amounted to $19,000,000. He held that the real estate in that ward had been unjustly taxed. With comparatively few exceptions, no property in the Nineteenth Ward would bring the price it would have commanded in 1871. Some fancy lots on the line of the Fifth-avenue had increased in value, but the remainder had depreciated. He would, therefore, move that a committee of three be appointed to examine the assessment and tax rolls of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards and report if justice had been done to the owners of property in that section of the City.

Supervisor Vance raised the point of order that as the rules of the board had been suspended to receive and refer the rolls to the usual committee, Mr. McCafferty's motion could not be entertained.

Supervisor McCafferty—But, pardon me, Sir, I am ——

Supervisor Vance—You are not in order, Sir.

Supervisor Koch hoped the rolls would be examined. He would like to know why they were sent to the board, if the board had no right to examine them.

Supervisor McCafferty said that the Committee on Annual Taxes and on Finance would have enough to do in examining the rolls of the other wards, but he wanted a special committee to examine those of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first.

Supervisor Cooper thought the evil could be easily explained. New-York City and Brooklyn paid half the taxes collected in the State; but he did not believe that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn comprised half the State of New-York. In every ward in this City the valuation of property had been raised, but he could say for the Twenty-second Ward that he could purchase houses there for $20,000 that could not be purchased two years ago for $25,000.

Supervisor McCafferty—I should like to have a vote on my motion.

Mayor Havemeyer—Mr. McCafferty's motion is out of order.

Supervisor McCafferty—Will the President please state his reasons.

Mayor Havemeyer—The assessment and tax rolls are before us. If the assessors have not done their duty we have no power over them.

Supervisor McCafferty—I hold that the rate of taxation has been increased, not reduced; and that the tax-payers have been deceived. My motion is to refer the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards to a special committee.

Supervisor Vance—(to Mr. McCafferty)—What is the object of that? If the object is to equalize the valuation next year I can understand it. But, as I understand the subject, we cannot do it now.

Supervisor McCafferty—I would ask the gentleman one question. Why were the tax-books sent here?

Supervisor Vance—They were sent here in accordance with a special law.

Supervisor Koch—I think the books were sent here for examination. If not, for what else?

Mayor Havemeyer—No, no; not for examination.

Supervisor Koch—For what else?

Mayor Havemeyer—I'll read the law to you. [The Mayor sent for the statute.]

Supervisor McCafferty—Why are the tax books here if we have no power to examine them?

Supervisor Billings—The books are here officially.

Supervisor McCafferty—The power to take action upon them implies the power of examination.

Supervisor Billings—The law provides that we shall receive and certify them.

Supervisor McCafferty—Why should we do that without examining them? It was for that very thing that Mayor Hall was indicted. He signed warrants without making an examination of the claims.

The statute providing for the reception of the assessment and tax rolls was here handed to the Mayor, and he read the following section (section 3, chapter 573, Laws of 1871):

The tax or assessment rolls, when finally submitted to the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday of July in each and every year, shall remain in the custody of said board, but the President of said board may, by written permission, permit access to them, and he is hereby, in the name of the Board of Supervisors and of its act, authorised and directed to cause to be properly estimated and computed the taxes annually imposed, and cause the same to be properly set down or extended in the several assessment rolls or tax-books as required by section 25 of chapter 121 of the Laws of 1850.

Supervisor McCafferty—That section, I think, establishes the right of this board to examine the books. It says that "we shall properly estimate and compute the taxes annually imposed."

Supervisor Vance—I move that the rolls be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Supervisor McCafferty—I move an amendment, that the rolls of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards be referred to a committee of three.

Mayor Havemeyer—The amendment is not in order.

Mr. Vance's motion was then put and carried by a vote of 7 to 6—Messrs. Reilly, McCafferty, Koch, Flanagan, Lysaght, and Kehr voting in the negative.

Supervisor McCafferty—I now move that the books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards be referred to a committee of three.

Supervisor Billings—The motion is out of order.

Supervisor McCafferty—I think it is proper to make the motion here.

A vote was then taken and Mr. McCafferty's motion was adopted—seven voting in the affirmative and five in the negative. Messrs. Koch, McCafferty and Cooper were appointed the committee.

A resolution was offered, requesting the Controller to inform the board the amount expended out of each appropriation for the year 1873; the names of persons for whom warrants have been drawn and for what purpose; and also to state the amount remaining unexpended to the credit of each appropriation; the amount due, and the name of each person whose bill or claim has been audited by the Board, and not paid.

The resolution was adopted.

When the Supervisors had adjourned a reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with a City official, in relation to the effect of Mr. McCafferty's resolution providing for an examination of the tax books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards. The official, in answer to the reporter's inquiries, said that Mr. McCafferty's resolution would prove inoperative as the law gave the Mayor (as President of the Board of Supervisors) the exclusive right of allowing access to the tax books. The Mayor's remarks at the meeting, he said, showed that he believed the board had no legal right to examine the books, and he would not stultify himself by permitting an examination.

END OF A HASTY MARRIAGE.

In the special term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Pratt granted to Sarah Rothermel, sixteen years of age, an absolute divorce from August Brucks, keeper of a cigar-store in Williamsburg. On Dec. 22, the parties attended a christening at a house in South Fourth-street, and, becoming dizzy under the influence of Rhine wine, Miss Rothermel agreed to be married there and then to Brucks, and the pair were united by a clergyman present. The bride returned home, and testified that she was not aware that she was married until next morning, when Brucks himself informed her of their union, when she called to collect money for newspapers served. Brucks did not deny the alleged character of the surroundings of the wedding, and on the report of the referee, Judge Pratt, as above stated, granted an absolute divorce, Miss Rothermel being declared entitled to her maiden name.

FUNERAL OF CHANCELLOR ZABRISKIE.

The funeral of the late Chancellor Zabriskie, of New-Jersey, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the First Reformed Church, on Grand-street, Jersey City. At 11 o'clock the members of the Hudson County Bar met at the Aldermanic Chamber at 11 o'clock to take suitable action. Judge Bedle was chosen Chairman, and United States Commissioner Romaine Secretary. On motion, Messrs. A. S. Jackson, Peter Bently, Hon. J. W. Scudder, M. C., Jacob Weont, and W. B. Williams were made a committee to adopt suitable resolutions. In offering the resolutions of respect, eulogies were pronounced by Hon. J. W. Scudder, Judge Bedle, and Mr. Jacob Weont, and, on motion, the members of the Bar agreed to attend the funeral services in a body. The services commenced at 1 o'clock, among the crowd of distinguished gentlemen present being Gov. Parker, ex-Gov. and Congressman-elect Ward, ex-Congressman Perry, Senator Frelinghuysen, President Campbell, Col. Woodruff and Mayor O'Neill. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. J. W. Scudder, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Judge Bedle, J. A. Williamson, H. A. Boarum, M. M. Knapp, United States Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Amzi Dodd, A. L. Dennis, Chancellor Runyon, and ex-Chancellor Williamson. The opening prayer was made by Dr. Imbrie, and the lesson read by Dr. Holloway. Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College, then made the funeral address. The remains were taken by a special boat direct to Brooklyn, and interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

TESTING STEAM BOILERS.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS UPON BOILERS AND SAFETY-VALVES.

Among the appropriations made by the last Congress was one of $100,000 for the purpose of conducting a series of experiments to test the safety or otherwise of steam boilers, with a view of obtaining practical knowledge of the cause of explosions, so that reliable means of preventing these disasters might be taken. These experiments will be conducted under the direction of Gen. D. D. Smith, the Supervising Inspector General of steam-boats, of the Treasury Department. His head-quarters in this, the eastern district of the country, will be in this City, and in the western district, Pittsburg will be his base of operations. Associated with Mr. Smith on the Board of Inspection in this district are Mr. Francis B. Stevens, a scientific engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company; Mr. Charles W. Copeland, consulting engineer; Mr. John Mushaw, Government Supervising Inspector of steam-boats of the third district (Baltimore); and Capt. Addison L. Low, Supervising Inspector in this, the second district. In the western Mr. Smith will be assisted by Mr. Holmes, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, an engineer formerly at the Novelty Iron-works in this City; Mr. Benjamin Crawford, of Pittsburg, a former Government inspector; and Mr. John S. Devenny, Supervising Inspector of the seventh district.

The greater portion of the appropriation will undoubtedly be expended in this part of the country, and the most important and valuable experiments will be made here, for the reason that there is a greater variety of boilers to experiment upon, while upon the Western rivers high-pressure boilers made after the same general plan are the only ones in use. Besides testing boilers, the board will also examine and carefully experiment upon safety-valves, and interesting and valuable results will probably follow. A deserted place upon Sandy Hook will be the scene of the experiments in this district, upon the same spot where Mr. Stevens conducted his investigations some time ago, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. It was these experiments, by the way, which were the first of the kind attempted, which led to the Government having its attention called to the matter, and resulted in the present appropriation for this purpose. A building put up by Mr. Stevens will be occupied by a number of boiler-makers and other mechanics, and the place will soon be put in order for their arrival.

The boilers will first be tested by hydrostatic pressure until they rupture. They will then be repaired and tested by the same means until they break again. The last test will be by steam and the boilers will be intentionally exploded. On account of the isolated locality there will be no danger from this explosion unless one of the scientific engineers entertains the same notion one of them did when experiments were being conducted there before. It was his theory that an explosion from steam would not be any more dangerous than a mere rupture from hydrostatic pressure, so, in defiance of warning, he stood very near one of the boilers when it was exploded. With a deafening and terrific concussion the heavy masses of iron were sent hundreds of feet into the air, and when the scared and very scientific engineer stopped running, he remarked: "Gentlemen, you were right and I was wrong. There is a difference between a fracture and an explosion."

Gen. Smith will probably arrive in the City to-day, and begin the arrangements for the experiments. It will be several weeks before the boilers are taken to the spot and the preliminaries arranged, and the tests will occupy several weeks more, so that it will be some time before the results can be announced.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

OPENING OF THE JULY TERM—NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins representing the People. The Grand Jury was called and sworn in, David M. Turnure, No. 19 East Thirty-sixth-street, being appointed foreman. Judge Sutherland having delivered the usual statutory charge, the gentlemen of the Grand Inquest retired to deliberate. The Petit Jurors were then called, among those who did not answer to their names being Jay Gould. The notorious Abraham, alias "General," Greenthal, who was convicted two years ago of grand larceny, and brought down from State Prison, after serving a portion of his sentence, having been granted a new trial in the General Term, pleaded guilty to the original charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to eighteen months in State Prison. Wesley Allen, convicted of an attempted burglary on the premises of Rohlsaat & Sons, Mercer-street, for which offense his brother "Mart" had already been sent to State Prison, was brought up for sentence. Mr. Howe, who appeared for the prisoner, moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. Both motions were denied, and the prisoner was sent to State Prison for five years. John Kornmann, against whom three indictments had been found for stealing leather belting valued at $194, from his employer, Joseph B. Hoyt, No. 214 Eldridge-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Jacob Klein, charged with receiving the stolen property, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Christian Morgenweck, charged with stealing a watch and chain from George Edwards, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Patrick O'Shea pleaded guilty to an assault on Jane Collins, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Jones, a boy of sixteen, was convicted on the 28th of May, under another name, of grand larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months. After serving ten days, he escaped, and was subsequently detected in the act of committing a burglary in the tenement-house No. 62 South Fifth-avenue. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months. Mary Smith, colored, charged, with two others, with assaulting Daniel Hayes and robbing him of a watch and $15 in money, was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. William Palmer, also colored jointly indicted with Mary Smith, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Thomas Johnson, alias George Lockwood, alias Cully, indicted for assaulting Laurence A. Hallenbeck, an engineer in the Board of Public Works, and robbing him of $40, in the saloon corner of Bleecker and Greene streets, on the 17th March, was placed on trial. The jury could not agree on a verdict and were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

TRINITY SCHOOL.

On Thursday last the final exercises of this school were held. From the report of the Committee of Examination, as read by the Rector, Dr. Holden, the examinations of the three previous days must have been very satisfactory. Certainly the exercises of Thursday last were highly creditable to all concerned. Many of the scholars received rewards of merit, and others received tokens of encouragement. Chief among them was the name of the grandson of the late venerated Dr. Francis L. Hawks. Peculiar prestige attaches itself to this school. It was founded and endowed over half a century ago, being the offspring, in some way, of Trinity Church in this City, as a school of classical and sacred learning. Since then it has pursued its meek but efficient career, ever laboring where it could most effectually do its sacred work. The school was for many years in Varick-street, then it was located in Fourteenth-street; after that it was removed to the Eighth-avenue, and now it is held in an ample building in the Seventh-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street. This school is the pioneer, we believe, of all the schools in our City whose object is to combine the faith of Christ with the cultivation of the intellect. On Thursday last the rooms of the school, hall-way, and stairs, were crowded with eager listeners, as well as pupils and friends of the institution. The declamations, recitations, and music were highly creditable. After awarding the prizes the assemblage was addressed by Rev. Mr. Bruce; and as he spoke kindly of all, and lovingly of the absent Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, to whom he was indebted for the pleasure of the occasion, the boys made the old walls ring again with their applause. With the benediction of the rector the audience dispersed.

FRAUD IN PAY-ROLLS.

Another case of false personation occurred yesterday at the Controller's office in the paying off of the laborers on the boulevards. A man named Michael Kenny, represented himself as Joseph Powers, whose name appeared in the pay-roll as a teamster. Kenny held a ticket, or pay-check, in the name of Powers, certified by Wm. E. Dean, one of the foremen on the work, and took the usual oath of identity, swearing that he was Joseph Powers. The money called for by the pay-ticket was paid to Kenny, but Pay-master Falls had his suspicions aroused, and caused him to be arrested immediately by Officer Sutton, and on complaint he was committed to the Tombs on the charge of false personation.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT—NOT MANY VISITORS YET.

Far Rockaway stands prominently among the popular Summer resorts convenient to the Metropolis, and receives each year a fair share of patronage. But up to the Fourth this year it had not exhibited much sign of attention. The national holiday sent quite a number there, however, to spend a few days by the seaside and take a plunge in the surf, but Monday morning's trains nearly cleared them all away again.

Those who remain are fortunate in finding the weather just now very pleasant, though complaints are made of the coldness of the water. A dip in the waves on Sunday satisfied the writer that there was some ground for the complaint, though the after effects of such a bath were all the more agreeable. The strong salt water, surging, as it does here, with a considerable force acts like electricity upon the bather, and produces a very pleasant after-glow. Many who rush down from New-York and Brooklyn for a little recreation are so eager that, instead of waiting until the tide is full, they bathe in low water, and naturally find it colder. There is one very troublesome resident in Rockaway at present, and he makes immediate acquaintance with all new visitors, saluting them on the hands and face. This is the little sandfly, an insect so small as to be almost imperceptible to the naked eye, but whose presence is felt instantly. He is said to cease his attentions, however, after a day's sojourn. The barrier of sand which the ocean throws up along in front of the hotels seems yearly to increase. It is no longer an island, though the beach is reached by the boats just the same. A few new hotels have been erected since last year, and several alterations and extensions made. A rather prominent feature of most Rockaway hotels is the bar. It would seem better to have them, as elsewhere, a little in the shade. There are no indications, however, of excessive drinking, though Rockaway has had the name of harboring those who leave the City to indulge in a drinking bout. The residents say it never deserved it very much. One constable has managed to represent the majesty of the law here, so far, during the present season. This seems a favor

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

THE RECENT CHARGES THOROUGHLY REFUTED—GEN. HOWARD'S ACCOUNT WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7, 1873.

The Board of Trustees of Howard University met on Saturday, and received the report of the committee recently appointed to investigate the financial condition of the institution, for the purpose of answering the recent allegations which have appeared in the newspapers anonymously. The report, which appears below in full, was adopted and ordered to be made public. It will be seen by the figures given that the university, so far as its landed property and ultimate prosperity are concerned, is much better off than many older institutions of high reputation. Its only difficulty, and not an alarming one either, is in making its permanent income equal to its present expenditure. It was with a view of correcting this object that the trustees recently called upon the Faculty to resign, and then adjusted their salaries upon a lower basis. They were then all re-elected, save one. It so happens that this one then suddenly discovered gross mismanagement, and like a good, charitable, consistent Christian brother, as he professes to be, he at once blazed forth in the columns of a Sunday paper, which he would not like to be caught reading, probably, as a proper preparation for his Sunday service. Only this need be said as a commentary on these assaults by this beheaded professor: as long as he was undisturbed he was silent; if he knew of the perpetration of wrongs, and was silent, because employed, he became *participes criminis*, and betrayed a corrupt motive. It is too late, when turned out, to denounce as wrong, acts which he countenanced when feed was plenty; and in this case it would seem that it is entirely impossible to give his motives any other than a mean and malignant appearance.

THE REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the trustees of Howard University to consider and report upon certain statements contained in an anonymous communication, recently published in the *Sunday Capital* of this city, assailing the financial management of Howard University, and more especially designed to cast distrust and suspicion upon its President, Gen. O. O. Howard, beg to state that they have duly considered the statements of that communication, and to submit their views of the whole subject in the following simple propositions, together with a true statement of the present financial condition of Howard University:

1. That neither in the recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees, nor in the anonymous communication (anonymous because cowardly, and cowardly because lying,) have they been able to find any valid evidence that the said trustees have been unduly subservient to the wants and wishes of Gen. O. Howard, nor that they have been able to find the latter has ever employed improper means to carry his measures through the board of which he is a member, and over which he presides.

2. That an appeal to the recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees will show that not a single dollar of University money was ever voted as a gratuity to Gen. Howard, nor any pretext, at any time, under any pretext, to which he was not justly entitled in consideration for valuable and indispensable services faithfully rendered; it is abundantly evident also, as the annexed statement of his account will show, that, instead of being overpaid and in debt to the University, he has really made the University a debtor to him.

3. That it is no part of the business of the trustees of Howard University, or the public generally, to inquire into the several uses to which Gen. O. O. Howard may put his money. Whether he gives or withholds, or whether he gives small sums or large sums to the Young Men's Christian Association, are all matters belonging to his private discretion.

4. The complaint that Gen. O. O. Howard receives one salary from Government and another from Howard University, has little claim to consideration, and excites prejudice only among the vulgar class for whom it was written. It does not appear that there is any law, human or divine, or law of honor observed by this double pay. We believe that a General of the United States Army, when not upon active duty, is at liberty to employ his time and talents in any way he may elect, as freely as private citizens. He may write a book or build a university, or contribute to the columns of our daily and weekly papers. It is customary for officers to say that those literary and educational—such a General shall receive no compensation because he happens to receive a salary large or small from the Government.

5. That the statement published in the *Sunday Capital* charging that the property of Howard University is now used and put in peril for the personal benefit of Gen. O. O. Howard, is a wanton and cruel slander, as destitute of truth as it is full of envy and malice. It comes from the same bitter spirit of calumny which has never ceased to follow him from the hour he openly planted himself upon the broad principle, now universally accepted, of human equality and fraternity. While in the army, while at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, no man dared utter aught in disparagement of Gen. O. O. Howard; but so soon as he took the ground that both the church and school should be thrown open to his colored fellow-citizens, he combined against himself the sleepless malice of an old and influential class. The more he pressed and front of this man's offending is that he has built a house of Christian worship, to which all members of the human race are welcome, and that he has opened a school where all may be educated.

There is nothing mysterious or difficult to explain in the present financial condition of Howard University. Notwithstanding the hue and cry now raised in different quarters, there is nothing which ought either to alarm its friends, or give satisfaction to its enemies. It is true that the President and trustees of Howard University possessed large means; but it is also true that they have bravely attempted and accomplished a very large work. With as calmness natural and beautiful, and in keeping with the vast and wonderful events then passing, to slavery, and lifting emancipated millions into the dignity and responsibility of American citizenship—it has been attempted to accomplish in a year what, in ordinary times, might require a century, and this attempt, wild and impossible as it appeared in the minds of many, has become a living and breathing fact. Howard University, fully equipped, completely organized, and in vigorous operation, is now a noble feature of Washington, worthy of the capital of the nation. No matter from what part of our city we look, every eye that turns toward the beautiful hills fringing the northern horizon, halts in admiration of the assemblage of noble structures belonging to this institution of learning.

But in the enthusiasm which creates must in time give way to the prudence which conserves. The trustees of Howard University have found it necessary to retrench. They have been compelled to adjust their expenses to their income. They have offered small salaries to all the professors of the University, and called upon them to make temporary sacrifices for the permanent maturity of the institution. The response, for the most part, has been honorable to the men addressed; but, naturally enough, the test has been too severe for some of the professors, and the result has been grumbling discontent; and this feeling among the disaffected accounts for the bitter attack recently made upon the management of the University, of which that in the *Capital* is, perhaps, the most malignant and inexcusable.

To the mock inquiry made by our anonymous assailant, "Is there no power in the country, at least in the voice of the public Press, to put an end to this great scandal, and save the property of the University, destined to special wards, from misdirection and misappropriation?" we respond with the following schedule, carefully setting forth the true financial condition of Howard University, which is a complete answer to the whole fabric of falsehood invented with the obvious motive to injure the institution which it pretends to save from ruin.

(Signed,) FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
GEO. E. BAKER.

[NOTE.—The signature of Rev. Geo. Whipple, the remaining member of the committee, is not appended, because of his absence in New-York.]

Recapitulation of the Detailed Statement of Gen. O. O. Howard's Account with Howard University Accompanying the Report of the Committee:

Dr.		Cr.	
1869, compensation per com. of Boro	$5,000 00	Bal. students' acct. (destitute)	$824 53
1872, compensation per com. of Boro	11,083 00	1872, Hampton Spedding account	100 00
1873, half year's salary	1,500 00	1868-72-3, stationery, print tel.	64 66
		1873, balt. loan	2,986 99
		1868-72, personal expense	1,080 00
		1868-73, subscription	11,300 00
		1868-73, entertainment	350 00
			$16,906 18
		Balance	$676 82
Total	$17,583 00	Total	$17,583 00

The amount Gen. Howard has actually received over and above what he gives to the university and to destitute students for seven years' service is $676 82. If we recall the investment he made to enhance the value of the realty of the university, the amount of rental, in the way of interest, has been at least $6,000 yearly in excess of the rental of his city house, making in five years of occupancy $10,000. For this interest there is no return except in the increased value of his lot, viz., $4,434, estimated.

Deducting this amount from $10,000, gives $5,566, a forced expenditure for the benefit of the university. This shows that he virtually contributed more than he has received in the sum of $4,889 18.

Nota.—Original cost of lot	$1,000
Interest five years	500
Taxes five years	350
Street improvements	350
Total cost to date	$2,100
Present market value	$6,534
Deduct total cost to date	2,100
Increase of value	$4,434

I certify that I have examined the personal books and papers belonging to Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, and find the above to be a true exhibit from the same.

EDWARD S. FOWLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1873.
I certify as above.

M. C. WILKINSON, U. S. A.

Statements of Assistants Receivers and Total Liabilities of Howard University, July 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Bonds First Congregational Society secured by mortgage, 8 per cent	$11,250 00
United States 5-20 bonds	50 00
34 shares, Ætna Insurance stock (par value)	3,400 00
Salem and Lowell Railroad bonds, 6 per cent	8,500 00
Notes secured by deed of trust, 7 per cent	117,361 96
Individual notes, (good,) 6 per cent. and 8 per cent	15,000 00
812 shares Y. M. C. A. stock* (par value)	90,300 00
Due on sales of land (secured on real estate)	37,579 97
Total	$313,441 93

LIABILITIES.

F. S. and T. Co. Loan, 8 per cent.	$75,000 00
German American Savings Bank, 10 per cent	10,000 00
To the President of the University, 8 per cent	5,229 74
To W. B. Todd, 6 per cent	1,831 80
Due on La Combe lot and house	2,304 51— 94,666 05
Balance on resources	$118,775 88

*Not worth its par value at the present time.

Statement of the Property (Real Estate) of the University, Reserved Permanently, and Nearly all Unproductive, July 1, 1873.

One Main University Reservation, with buildings 700 by 1,400 feet, containing 980,000 square feet, at 10 cents | $98,000 00
1. University Building (cost) .$175,741 82
2. Miner Hall, wings, and steward's-house | 72,242 12
3. Clark Hall | 59,498 52
4. Normal Building | 11,386 71
5. Two small double cottages | 5,500 00—$324,229 17
One medical and hospital square, 103,195 square feet, at 20 cents | 20,625 00
Main Medical College, four-story brick | 78,703 48
Four ward buildings, one kitchen, brick engine-house, &c | 72,289 04
Value of property permanently reserved, including buildings | $593,916 69

Statement of Real Estate not Permanently Reserved July 1, 1873.

1. Park, (reservation if possible,) 477,830 square feet at 15 cents | $71,675 50
2. Tract east of reservation, 1,085,000 square feet at 6 cents | 65,100 00
3. Two professors' houses at $10,000 (The three above items are mortgaged to secure a loan of $75,000 from the F. S. & T. Co.) | 20,000 00
4. Lots unsold, (north of reservation,) 910,000 square feet at 6 cents | 54,600 00
5. Lots unsold, (south of reservation,) 162,500 square feet at 10 cents | 16,250 00
6. Lots unsold, four brick houses, Langdon Terrace. (These four houses are mortgaged to secure a loan from the German-American Savings Bank) | 22,500 00
7. Land on lot and buildings | 5,000 00
8. Seventh-street lot, (drainage,) | 3,000 00
9. Square No. 1,054, 162,045 square feet at 10 cents | 16,204 50
10. Square No. 1,053, 160,000 square feet at 10 cents | 16,000 00
11. Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 4, square No. 1,032, 46,000 square feet at 10 cents | 4,600 00
12. Part square No. 1,025, 169,323 square feet at 8 cents | 13,543 44
13. Two lots, Mer Hill | 5,000 00
14. Five acres, Georgetown | 1,500 00
15. One-third interest in remnant of Barry Farm | 3,000 00
16. Delaware-avenue, lots and houses, (10) | 5,000 00
Estimated present value of saleable property | $392,973 44

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures, Howard University for the year ending June 30, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

From rentals	$7,990 00
From students	6,000 00
From Westcott Fund	2,500 00
From bills receivable	2,000 00
From interest on land	9,500 00
From Miner Fund	2,600 00
From interest on congregational bonds	900 00
From interest on Salem Railroad bonds	510 00
From dividend on Ætna stock	375 00
From dividend on Y. M. C. A. stock (part)	300 00
Total	$32,605 00

EXPENDITURES.

Normal department	$3,500 00
Preparatory department	2,900 00
College professors	7,000 00
Library	200 00
Military department	300 00
Treasurer, &c	2,200 00
Matron	600 00
Janitor (main building)	480 00
Janitors (Miner hall)	250 00
Gas, coal, wood, taxes, stationery, printing, &c	8,389 00
Interest	7,000 00
Estimated expenditures	$32,819 00
Estimated receipts	32,605 00
Excess, estimated expenditures over estimated receipts	$207 00

ESTIMATED VALUE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY.

Library and furniture	$6,000 00
Pictures	1,000 00
Mineral cabinet	2,000 00
Museum	500 00
Philosophical apparatus	1,000 00
Medical and chemical apparatus	2,500 00
Other furniture	2,000 00
Pianos and melodeons	500 00
Total	$15,500 00

RECAPITULATION—GROSS ASSETS.

1. Stocks, bonds, notes, &c	$313,441 93
Deduct liabilities	94,666 05— $118,775 88
2. Salable real estate	392,973 44
3. University reservation proper and buildings	429,297 17
4. Medical and hospital square and buildings	171,617 53
5. Movable property	15,500 00
Total property estimated at present rates	$1,051,164 01

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 7, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 30 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards and were nearly all sold off from 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in Beeves was very slow, prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. The quality of the Steers in hand was generally rather coarse, extreme range from poor to choice. Milch Cows were fair from $61@$85 ℔ head. Veals steady at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; grass Calves slow at 6c. ℔ lb. Sheep improved in feeling, and sold in large lots from 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Lambs remain steady from 7c.@11c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs were worth from 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.; City Dressed from 8¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 26 good Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Co., 49 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt.; for Reynolds & Co., 33 common Illinois Steers, at 11c. ℔ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.; for Kirchway & Co., 60 coarse Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.; weight from 8 cwt. to 8 cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 116 Illinois Steers from common to good from 11¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.; W. Thompson sold for self 83 Cherokee Steers at 12c. ℔ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 poor Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 458 Illinois Steers, generally coarse Cattle with a good top, from 10¾c.@11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; S. Healy sold A. D. Clarke 100 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 164 Texan Steers from 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 90 Texan Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., 34 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. Weehawken Brothers sold for selves 188 Illinois Steers from common to fair from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; for Williams & Son sold for self 64 Illinois Steers from common to good from 10¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. J. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 127 common Missouri Steers from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ cwt.; 50 good Missouri Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 24 Valentine sold for Calvert & Co. 74 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for selves 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 93 choice Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt. I. & D. Waizel sold for selves 327 common Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 102 still-fed Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 170 corn-fed Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 68 still-fed Texan Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, L. McGraw sold 79 Texans, weight 7,020 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 49 Lambs, weight 2,340 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 62 Veals at $7 50 ℔ head. J. Kirby sold 79 Sheep, weight 5,670 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 395 Sheep, weight 21,740 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 94 Lambs, weight 4,460 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 132 Sheep, weight 10,640 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 3,700 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 10,235 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 321 Sheep, weight 22,470 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 186 Lambs, weight 10,580 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 1,430 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 59 Lambs, weight 3,320 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 16 Lambs, weight 910 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 147 Lambs, weight 8,200 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 35 Veals, weight 4,790 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 44 Veals, weight 6,660 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 658 Sheep, weight 56,370 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 240 Texans, weight 17,570 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 256 Sheep, weight 23,330 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb. Lerch & Barnes sold 476 Sheep, weight 38, 510 lbs., at 5¼ 56; 408 Sheep, weight 35,580 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 488 Kentucky Lambs, weight 27,340 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 217 Canada Lambs, weight 11,970 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 7, 1873: 3,127 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 967 Veals, 119 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 7, 1873: 5,290 Sheep and Lambs, 74 Cows, 1,429 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 7, 1873: 19,730 Hogs, 7,108 Sheep and Lambs, 963 Veals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Beef Cattle very dull; market favors buyers. 300 head were sold at $7 25@7 50 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6@$6 75 for fair to good; $4@$5 50 for common. Sheep rather lower; sales, 9,000 at 4c.@5¼c. ℔ lb. Hogs dull and lower; sales, 5,000 at $7@$7 25.

DEATH OF PROF. LA MOUNTAIN.

A dispatch to the Detroit *Tribune*, from Iona, Mich., gives the following account of the death of La Mountain, the aeronaut: "A terrible accident has occurred here, and put an end to our fun at celebration. Prof. La Mountain, the aeronaut, was instantly killed by falling from his balloon while making an ascension at 3:35 o'clock P. M. It was simply a hot-air balloon, and after rising from 500 to 1,000 feet it began to collapse, and the ropes fastened from the top of the balloon which supported the basket in which the Professor rode slipped off, capsizing the balloon, became severed from it and fell, striking the ground about 100 feet from where the ascension took place. About 10,000 people witnessed the horrible accident."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union	s3. 85	1500	Lake Shore		96⅜
100	do. c. 84⅝	270	do.		96
100	do. 84⅝	300	do. c.		96
300	Pacific R. of Mo. 39½	100	do.		96⅛
700	Pacific Mail	36⅜	800	do.	96
100	do.	36	500	do.	96⅝
700	do.	35⅞	100	do. b3.	96
200	do.	35⅝	300	Erie Railway	23⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud	102¾	200	do.	23⅝
700	do.	102⅞	100	Rock Island	109⅞
500	do.	102⅞	600	do.	109⅝
200	do. c.	102⅞	100	Tol. & Wab	68⅜
300	do.	103	100	do. b3.	68¼
500	do.	103⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. a3.	39
100	Union Pacific	26	800	do.	39⅛
100	do.	25⅞	100	do. c.	39⅛
100	do.	26	90	C., C. & I. C.	88½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup, '67	117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. c	80¾	400	C. & Pitts. Guar. 87¼
10,000 Missouri 6s	92½	50	do. 87¼
1,000 N. C. Fund. A '88	15¼	24	do. 87¼
13,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B., reg	105	64	do. bet. call. 87⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	91½	55	do. s3. 87¼
1,000 Erie 1st...b. c	103	400	N. Y. C. & H...b. s. 103¼
4,000 Mich. C. 7s	99½	300	do. 103⅝
2,000 C., P. & A., new	95	100	do. 103¾
8,000 U. Pac. 1st	82	70	do. 103¼
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	70	200	do. 103¼
2,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	97¼	400	do. s3. 103¼
3,000 C., R. Is. P. 7s	103	100	do. 103⅜
1,000 To. & W. 2d. b. c.	93	100	do. 103¼
7,000 N. Mo. 1st. s2	80	300	U. Pacific...b. c. 26¼
2,000 Can. S. 1st	90	300	do. b3. 26¼
50 Manhattan Bank	157	200	do. 26¼
13 U. S. Express	71	400	Chi. & R. I...b. c. 109⅜
100 do. bet. call	70⅞	100	do. c. 109⅝
100 Erie Railway. b. c.	23⅜	500	do. 109⅜
500 do. s60.	61⅛	200	do. 109⅞
100 do. c.	62⅜	300	L. S. & M. So. b. c. 96¼
200 do. c.	62⅝	200	do. 96¼
500 W. U. Tel...b. c.	83⅞	200	do. 96⅜
400 do.	84¼	200	do. 96⅜
100 do. s3.	84⅛	200	do. b3. 96⅛
1100 do.	84⅜	400	do. 96⅞
200 do.	84⅜	300	do. 96⅞
200 do. b3.	84⅛	800	do. 96
400 do. c.	84⅛	100	do. 96⅛
200 do.	84⅜	100	do. 96⅜
700 do.	84⅜	51	do. 96⅜
600 do.	84¼	1000	do. 96
100 do.	84¼	100	do. 96⅛
100 do. s3.	84¼	100	do. b3. 96⅛
500 Harlem	126	400	do. 96⅛
100 Michigan C...b. c.	92⅛	500	Mil. & St. P...b. c. 51⅞
25 Panama	110	500	do. 51⅝
100 Chi. & N. W...b. c.	81½	100	do. b7. 51⅝
200 Pac. M. S. Co. bet. call	b3. 35⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. pf. b. c. 75⅞
100 do.	36	500	do. 75⅝
200 do. c.	36	100	Tol., W. & W 69
100 do.	36	500	do. bet. call. 69
100 do.	36	100	do. 69
400 do.	35⅞	100	do. 69¼
600 do.	35⅞	400	do. 69⅜
100 do.	35⅝	100	do. 69⅞
100 do. b3.	35⅜	100	Ohio & Miss...b. c. 39
100 Bos., H. & E...b. c.	24⅜	300	do. 39

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	117⅜	$5,000 U. S. 6s, 'C., 81.	119¼
5,000 do...b. c.	117¼	50,000 do.	116⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	117⅜	100,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67.	117⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...b. c.	117	4,000 do...b. c.	117⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, reg.	116¾	25,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. bet. call	114⅜
		5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

50 Pacific Mail	s3. 36	100	Rock Island...s3. 109⅜
400 do.	35⅞	1300	do. 109⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	103¼	700	do. 110
100 do.	103¼	600	do. b3. 110
100 do.	103⅝	500	do. s3. 110
100 Lake Shore...b3.	96⅜	600	do. 110⅛
600 do.	96⅜	1000	do. 110⅛
100 do. b8.	96¼	100	do. b3. 110⅛
800 do.	96⅜	300	do. 110⅛
700 do. b3.	96⅜	100	do. b60. 110⅛
100 do. s3.	96	100	Ohio & Miss. 39⅛
100 do.	96	100	do. b3. 39¼
100 Erie Railway.	62⅜	100	do. s3. 39¼
100 do. b. w.	62⅜	100	do. 39¾
100 C., C. & I. C.	88¾	400	Union Pacific. 26⅛
200 do.	88⅝	700	do. 26⅝
200 do.	88⅝	1000	do. 26⅜
100 do.	89	100	do. 26⅜
100 do. b3.	89	100	Rens. & Sar. R. 103

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s. b. c.	92⅜	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c. 95⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. b. c.	93	200	do. 95⅞
2,000 H. R. 2d S. F. b. c.	104	100	do. b3. 96
10,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. Gt.	70¼	100	do. 96
1,000 Un. P. 10s	59¼	200	Chi. & N. W...b. c. 81
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	105	200	Chi. & N. W. pf. b. c. 81⅜
5,000 O. & M. Con. S. F.	92	20	Ill. Central...b. c. 108½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106⅜	10	do. 109
3,000 C., R. & I. D. 1st	100	60	do. 109
200 Adams Ex.	95	42	do. 109
6 do.	94⅞	100	N. J. Central. 106⅛
900 do. bet. call.	95	200	Chi. & R. I. b. c. s3. 110
100 U. S. Ex.	60	100	do. 110⅛
9 Wells, F. Ex. b. c.	76	300	Mil. & St. P...b. c. 51⅞
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	36	1000	Tol., W. & W. b. c. 69⅜
500 do.	35⅞	100	do. b3. 69¼
100 do.	35⅝	60	Del. L. & W. 93
200 Mich. Cen.	85¼	1000	Ohio & Miss. b. c. 39⅛
50 do. bet. call.	91⅛	100	do. c. 39
100 do.	91¼	200	do. c. 39
100 do.	91	100	do. b3. 39⅛
100 do.	91	100	Morris & Essex 97½
100 do. s3.	84¼	100	H. & St. Jo. 37½
500 Un. Pac. b. c.	26⅝	400	do. bet. call. 38
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	103⅝	300	C., C. & I. C. 28⅞
400 do.	103⅛	100	Pac. of Mo...b. c. 39⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20C., '68.	117⅜	300	Lake Shore 96⅜
200 Western Union	84⅝	35	do. 96⅜
1000 do.	84⅞	100	do. 96¼
200 do.	s3. 84⅜	600	do. 96⅜
100 do.	b3. 84⅜	600	do. s3. 96⅜
300 do.	84⅜	200	do. 96¼
1100 do.	b3. 84⅞	200	St. Paul 51⅞
400 Pacific Mail	36	600	Rock Island 110¼
100 do.	36⅛	100	do. b3. 110¼
200 do.	36⅛	400	do. 110¼
200 do.	36⅝	100	do. b10. 110¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex	73	300	Del., L. & W 98
200 N. Y. C. & Hud	103⅛	200	Bos., H. & E. 23⅞
100 do.	b3. 103⅝	500	Tol. & Wab 69⅜
300 do.	103⅝	200	do. 69⅝
200 do.	b3. 103⅜	200	do. 69⅞
400 do.	103⅜	100	do. b60. 70¼
100 do.	b60. 104	100	do. s60. 69¾
100 do.	103⅞	600	do. 69⅞
1000 do.	103⅞	100	do. b3. 69⅞
100 do.	103¾	400	Ohio & Miss. 39¼
100 do.	s3. 103¾	400	do. b3. 39¼
100 do.	103⅞	100	do. 39⅜
500 Union Pacific	26⅜	100	C., C. & I. C. 28⅞
100 do.	b3. 26¾		

MONDAY, July 7—P. M.

Business after the Holidays was resumed in Wall-street this morning with some spirit on the Stock Exchange, where most of the Railroads were on the advance, and with a moderate steady falling in Gold at 115¼ ℔ cent. and bills on London at 109@109¼ ℔ cent. The rates for Money are 4@6 ℔ cent. on Stocks and 3 to 5 ℔ cent. on gold, and on mercantile paper, prime names, 6@7 ℔ cent. The London quotations for the American funds were firm, and the bidding, for nearly all the 5-20s and other loans in this market, was strong, without drawing out much stock. There is a slightly better inquiry for the old Railroad Mortgages and for some of the New Mortgages.

In regard to the Share speculation there seems to be no doubt that the acceptance of the Lake Shore Presidency by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has imparted new life to pretty much the whole list. The advance in Lake Shore, within the few days preceding and following the change in the Presidency, is about 4@4¼ ℔ cent., and in New-York Central, 2@2¼ ℔ cent., and to-day Rock Island, Toledo and Wabash, Union Pacific, and Ohios, have strongly sympathised. The depression continues on Michigan Central, not so much on account of the alliance of Mr. Vanderbilt with the rival Lake Shore interest as from the suspension of the July Half-Yearly Dividend.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Summer hour for closing the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Thursday last, before the holidays:

Closing Quotations—JULY 7.

	Thursday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅝	117⅜
American Gold	115¼	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅜	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109¼	110¼
Pacific Mail	36⅛	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72⅝
St. Paul Common	51⅜	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	84⅞
Erie	62⅜	62⅜
Union Pacific	26	26⅜
Lake Shore	95⅞	96¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	28⅜	28¾
Toledo and Wabash	68½	69⅜
Harlem	125	125

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	117½	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	117½
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	119½	5-20 reg., '67	115⅝
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	117⅜
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	115⅝
5-20 reg., '64	117	5-20 coup., '68	117⅝
5-20 coup., '64	117½	10-40 registered	114
5-20 reg., '65	117	10-40 coupon	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	118½	5s, coupon, '81	114⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	115⅜	6s, Currency	114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del., L. & W. 7s, con.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E., '83	88	T. & W. 1st Sts. L. d.	91¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92
Erie 1st Mort. Ex.	103	Gt. West. 1st M., '88.	97
Erie 4th Mort. 7s, '80.	97	Gt. West. 2d M., '73.	87
Erie 5th Mort. 7s, '88.	95	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90.	90
Long Dock Bonds	85	Galena & Chi. ext.	103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	99	Galena & Chi. 2d M.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅞
Har. Con. M. S. F. 6s.	101	Morris & Es. 2d M.	100⅛
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	97	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	95	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	94
Mich. C. Con. 7s,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss K. Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—The Di Cesnola collection from Cyprus.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at* $1 *per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

What a pity it is that the members of the Board of Aldermen did not a little sooner develop their present stubborn mood. Had they, for example, sulked for a week or two over the confirmation of CHARLICK, they might have saved the City from a lasting disgrace, and earned for themselves a very fair title to public gratitude. But on this police justice business they have done their best to manufacture public sentiment in favor of the Mayor's nominees, and to give our amiable Chief Magistrate an opportunity of reading them a lecture with more point and sense in it than is usual in such productions. The heat appears to have already driven two Aldermen out of the City. We fear that the robust members of the "Ring" intend to wait till all the members of the minority drop off from sheer exhaustion, and then to set about effecting some terrible revolution in City affairs that will give them more patronage than ever entered into the wildest dreams of COMAN or COCHRANE. Meanwhile the Tammany police justices continue to enjoy the situation hugely and to snap their fingers at reform.

It is always satisfactory to find that a notorious bully has received punishment. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC challenged M. RANC, partly because the latter was comparatively inexperienced in the use of arms. He doubtless thought to obtain an easy victory. But, for once, he has found himself mistaken. PAUL himself now lies seriously wounded—a result over which everybody will rejoice in a mild way. When PAUL gets better let him challenge the so-called Duke DE BRIMONT—then we may hope that two adventurers will exterminate each other.

It appears that WALWORTH was not removed to Sing Sing last week, because his counsel and family thought it might be "inconvenient" to the young gentleman to be taken from New-York. Are we quite sure that he wishes to go to Sing Sing at all? Perhaps we had better inquire into that. It might, as Mr. O'CONOR says, be a stain upon the Empire City if the murderer were subjected to the ignominy of living with convicts. Perhaps the best course would be to give him a public testimonial, and let him start off on that European tour which was interrupted by the slight accident to his father. At least we hope that when next some poor friendless wretch is ordered to be "sent up," the Sheriff will ask him whether it is quite convenient for him to go, and whether he would not prefer remaining in New-York?

Two or three weeks ago, the "Claimant" to the Tichborne estates fell through a flooring—probably on account of his immense bulk—and cut his knee and his head. It is now stated that he is seriously ill of erysipelas. His death would be rather a strange conclusion to the prolonged litigation of which he has been the cause. People who have believed in him would then always be able to say that his own side of the case had never been properly heard, and that a jury never would have convicted him. The evidence thus far brought against the Claimant, in the course of the present trial, seems quite irresistible—it is complete at every point. Yet the poorer classes in England continue to send their pennies to assist him in his defense, and he is received with cheers wherever he goes. Sir JOHN COLERIDGE, the Attorney General, is responsible for much of the popularity of a man who is clearly an impostor.

There are two ingredients in our daily foreign news which people could well dispense with—one is the "progress" of the Shah; the other the Tichborne trial. The Shah, we hope, will soon go home, and attend to his domestic affairs. The Claimant has been relieved from attendance in court, and to-morrow the case for the prosecution will probably close. Then an adjournment for ten days will be ordered. We shall thus be rid, for a time, of the two greatest bores of the day.

MR. CLINTON ON THE MURDER LAW

Mr. HENRY CLINTON, who drew up what we may continue to call, for the sake of convenience, the new murder law, has addressed a letter to us in defense of the measure. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that Mr. CLINTON'S intentions were good, though whether he is in favor of retaining capital punishment, or abolishing it, is a question we cannot decide. It would be interesting to have it answered. Because, after carefully reading Mr. CLINTON'S explanation, we remain of the opinion that practically Mr. CLINTON'S bill abolishes capital punishment in this State; and if he did not intend it to have that effect, it is to be regretted that so important a change in the law should be made by mere inadvertence. If we are to do away with the penalty of capital punishment, let it be done openly and with a full knowledge of what we are about.

To our objection that few convictions of murder in the first degree will be possible under the new law, Mr. CLINTON replies that this was equally the case under the old law. Possibly; but what we wanted was to improve the law, not remain where we were—still less to take a step backward. The public believed, and with good reason, that too many murderers escaped through the wide door which was opened for them by the law relating to the punishment of murder. It was necessary to make the penalty more distinct and certain. People wished to see fewer opportunities for the "ingenuity" of "able lawyers" in getting prisoners off under all sorts of quibbles and pretexts. If A takes B's life, *not* by accident, he should be visited with the severest punishment known to the law. That was the change which most people desired to see carried out. They did not want to have it laid down that unless you proved that A *intended* to kill B, he should only be found guilty of murder in the second degree.

"Only those," says Mr. CLINTON, "who are morally and legally guilty will be convicted" under the new law. How are you going to bring a man's *moral* guilt home to him? It is almost impossible for human inquiry to do that. We see that a man has committed an act—but how far his moral responsibility for it extends we cannot decide. He may have thought about it for a long time, or he may have done it on the spur of the moment. You can rarely tell which was the case, and the theory of all laws for the government of society is that men must be held responsible for their acts. A man must not be able to plead "momentary impulse" as the excuse for knocking you down and robbing you in the street, or for breaking into your house, or for setting fire to your store. Yet that is the freedom accorded to the murderer under Mr. CLINTON'S bill. The prisoner, upon being arraigned, says: "I did kill the deceased, but I did not intend to do it. A fit of passion, a something for which I cannot account, seized me, and without any intention or premeditation, I destroyed him." Unless you can prove that he *did* act with "intention or deliberation"—a thing almost impossible to do, in nine cases out of ten—the prisoner will escape capital punishment under this plea.

For a murder is not a murder now—that is, it is not punishable by death—unless it is perpetrated "from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed." So says the new law. Murder in the second degree means a homicide committed "intentionally, but without deliberation or premeditation." This is a very subtle distinction, for the formation of an intention requires a certain degree of deliberation—you cannot have an intention unless you have thought about it. When I say, "I intend to go to Saratoga or Newport," it is quite clear that I have been deliberating on the subject, and have made up my mind what to do. And thus, when it is said that a man committed a murder intentionally but not deliberately, it seems to be a case where the distinction is so fine that the ordinary mind fails to detect it. Mr. CLINTON makes his meaning a little clearer in his letter to us to-day. He seems to have "intended" (not without "deliberation," we presume,) that murder committed under the "impulse of the moment," under "sudden provocation," or "momentary excitement," should not be punished with death. We say that this was a most injudicious alteration to make in the law. Suppose that as Mr. CLINTON were going home to-night, a man shot him, intentionally. Unless it could be proved that the murderer acted upon premeditation, he could only be convicted of murder in the second degree. And yet the man might have had a long-standing, though private, grudge against Mr. CLINTON; or he might have been hired to shoot him by some bitter enemy—such things have happened before now in this City. Who is to prove that the man committed the murder from a "deliberate and premeditated design?" The assassin will not admit it. JACK REYNOLDS murdered the poor shoe-maker, and was hanged for it; but there can be no reasonable doubt that it was *not* a premeditated murder. It was a murder committed "intentionally, but without deliberation or premeditation," and it was, therefore, what Mr. CLINTON defines as murder in the second degree. We are very glad, for the sake of the public, that the new law was not in operation when REYNOLDS was tried.

Mr. CLINTON tells us that in Ohio it has been decided, under a law similar to his own, that if a murderer formed the intention to kill *any time* before the murder was committed, it was a premeditated murder. In another case it was laid down as a rule that "the design must have been formed before the act was done." What proof can possibly be produced of such a design, unless the murderer declares his purpose beforehand? "The circumstances preceding and accompanying the murder will show whether the design existed or not," says Mr. CLINTON. Not always—not even in a majority of cases. Besides, have you not expressly said that *intentional* murder (not premeditated) shall be deemed murder in the second degree only? Surely you will not contend that an intentional murder was not designed? Suppose you refuse to pay a hack-driver some extortionate charge, and in his passion he kills you. Of what crime is he guilty? Should he be allowed to escape capital punishment because it could not be proved that he slew you by "deliberation and premeditation?"

There is little dependence to be placed on the operation of the new law, even in its less rigorous clauses. Murder in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment for life. But all kinds of pretexts can be devised for evading that punishment. That facility for appeals still exists which has frustrated justice so many times. The Governor may interfere. It is upon these and other expedients that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR is relying to save WALWORTH from jail—and he has already succeeded in preventing him being sent to Sing-Sing. So that we shall see men committing murder, then sentenced to imprisonment for life, and then released after a longer or shorter period of detention, to repeat the experiment if they are so inclined.

ANOTHER OCEAN DISASTER.

From the meagre accounts of the calamity which have reached us, it is not possible to decide with any accuracy as to the responsibility for the loss of the Inman steamer *City of Washington*, on the coast of Nova Scotia, seventy miles west of Sambro. We only know that the vessel went ashore, on Saturday last, in a heavy fog, and is in danger of becoming a total wreck, but that, happily, not a life was lost. This last fact is creditable to the efficiency and discipline of the ship's company, and will go far to excuse any faults which may be found to have been committed in the navigation of the vessel. But the first and most natural conclusion of the public will be that the wrecking of the ship must be due in some way to negligence, and that human lives have unnecessarily been put in peril. There will, then, be inquiry into the causes and circumstances of this disaster, less excited, perhaps, but not less general, than that which followed the loss of the *Atlantic*. Ocean travel has become a matter of concern to so many people that any reminder of its dangers is sure to be used for the discovery and application of the means to lessen or wholly avert them.

That another great steamer has been destroyed on the iron coast of Nova Scotia within less than four months from that terrible night at Mars Rock, is a disagreeable proof that the lessons of the *Atlantic* calamity have not been studied as they deserved. It was reasonable to suppose that ship captains would take warning from the fate of Capt. WILLIAMS, and whatever else they did, would avoid a coast known as one of the most dangerous in the world. The point where the *City of Washington* went ashore in a thick fog leads to the belief, in the absence of all other facts, that she was out of her course without sufficient cause. Her captain may have been trying to make Halifax for coal or some other reason, but he was far west of that port, and being greatly north of the usual route of the Inman steamers to New-York, it is evident that he was out of his reckoning. Thick weather will doubtless be blamed for the wrecking of the vessel, as we are told there was heavy fog during the entire voyage; but the general answer will be that if one steamer must run upon the Nova Scotia coast instead of into the harbor of New-York in such weather, all may. It is believed that the captain of an ocean steamer, freighted with a priceless cargo of human life, should know at all times, in spite of fog and tempest, just where he is. Capt. WILLIAMS, making a mistake of a few miles in his reckoning, drove his vessel on Mars Rock; it is not proper in the absence of positive information, to charge the Captain of the *City of Washington* with being guilty of the same blunder, but it is difficult upon any other hypothesis to account for his position when his vessel struck.

If steam-ship companies desire to strew the shores of Nova Scotia with the wrecks of their vessels, they are at liberty to do so, but they must first cease to carry passengers. They have no right to expose any one who pays them for a safe passage across the Atlantic to unnecessary dangers, and those of the Nova Scotia coast are undoubtedly such to a steamer plying between this port and Europe, which has no business to be in dangerous proximity to that shore. Every vessel lost there is lost through gross carelessness or fool-hardy recklessness. Every company ought to require its captains to take the safest route across the ocean, but some of them do not appear to make any such requirement. When Capt. WILLIAMS bore up for Halifax, he was but a few miles off that dangerous coast, at an inclement season of the year, and it was in the early Spring, three years ago, that the *City of Boston* sailed from Halifax to destruction. There have been constant warnings for a long series of years for captains to take extraordinary precautions to keep off this coast, but they have all been unheeded. If they had not been, the *Atlantic* would not have been lost in March, and the *City of Washington* on Saturday last.

When fuller details are received of this disaster there may be some circumstances found to palliate an affair which now seems inexcusable. Meantime, it is a matter of congratulation that no lives were lost, and it is evident that the captain and crew must be deserving of praise for their conduct after the ship struck. Giving full credit to the officers of the steamer for the saving of life, and to the agent of the company for the orders which have been issued for the care of the shipwrecked passengers, is not the only duty of the public. There must be an investigation as to the cause of the disaster, and the officers must be held to as strict account for any faults in the navigation of the ship as if every passenger had been lost. To this duty public opinion will hold the owners, and, if they neglect it, they will do much to lessen confidence in the safety of the Inman line.

ECONOMY IN LOCAL EXPENDITURES

When the Government of a City has been demoralized by four years of extravagance, plunder, and waste, the process of compelling a return to a system of strict accounting and honest work is exceedingly uphill work. A change in the heads of departments, or even of their immediate subordinates, is not enough. The evil has had time to penetrate to the very roots of the public service, and the new men find in existence a low ideal of honesty and thoroughness, which it needs more than ordinary strength of character to elevate. People living along the line of the Boulevard improvements are as much impressed as they were in TWEED'S time with the apparent impossibility of getting a laborer who draws his pay direct from the City, to give an honest day's work for a fair day's wages. "Learn not to labor but to loaf," seems to be the prevailing motto of the petty employes of the City, it has numerous admirers among court officers and attendants, and is viewed not entirely without approval by responsible officials in the Executive and Judicial Departments of the local Government.

This is partly the result of a prevailing tendency among people who serve the public, to do as little as possible in return for their salaries; it is partly an inheritance of the rowdy rule of Tammany, and partly the consequence of allowing aldermen and ward politicians to peddle in the minor offices of the departments. Not long ago, certain of our City fathers openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the management of the Department of Parks, because they could not get for the asking the appointment of "a few deserving old men" as sweepers or laborers under that department. The laborer or clerk who is put on the pay-rolls of a department in deference to the wish of a State legislator or a local politician holds himself responsible rather to his "influential" patron than to his official chief. Hence the people who have to pay for public improvements have the satisfaction of seeing men tranquilly smoking in the hours during which they are hired to wield the pickaxe and shovel, and have the pleasure of knowing that it needs twice as much clerical force to do a certain proportion of work in City departments, as would be employed for the same work by a railroad company or private business firm. Any determined effort to improve such a state of things, brings down upon the head or heads of the department a good deal of political odium. For every man of "influence" whose nominees are discharged for being either incompetent or superfluous, or are even compelled to do their work with a reasonable degree of conscientiousness, makes the change a matter of personal complaint, and considers himself a grossly-insulted individual.

Meanwhile the confiding public are asked to believe that every attempt to get a dollar's worth of work in return for every dollar expended out of their money is equivalent to "niggardliness," "false economy," "starving public improvements," and a good deal more to the same purpose. An unscrupulous Tammany politician like Sheriff BRENNAN gets balked in his efforts to compel the taxpayers to remunerate him for services which he never performed, and not content with engaging his lawyer to press his suit before the proper tribunals, he secures the services of that luminary for a Fourth of July "short talk" about the fearful abyss of meanness into which the City of New-York is descending. A newspaper sends lobbyists to Albany to procure the legalization of claims for Corporation advertising which the courts refuse to entertain, and being defeated in its raid upon the Treasury, it relieves its feelings by howling ever and anon about "mistaken parsimony," "thick-headed rulers," and "raking the gutters for a cent."

If the political paternity of Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE were of a more reputable kind, he might be worth the expenditure of some argument. If the rant of the New-York *Herald* was pervaded with a single ray of information about the subject it is supposed to discuss, it might be worth while to analyse it. But the man who is the close ally and special advocate of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN has but little chance of misleading respectable people, and the paper that uses arguments drawn from the great public works already executed in this City in order to prove the obstructiveness of the official who was most closely identified with these works, may safely be left to flounder among its own contradictions.

The fact is, the affairs of the City of New-York are very much in the position of those of most of the people in it—requiring very close attention lest the expenditures should get ahead of the ability to pay. With a funded debt of over a hundred millions of dollars, and an annual interest charge of $6,500,000, the City owes it to the stability of its own credit and to the welfare of its property-owners and tax-payers to see that new enterprises are kept within the immediate necessities of its commerce and local traffic, and that the works now in progress are conducted with economy and executed with honesty and thoroughness. In its immediate employ the City should have as few laborers as possible. All work that can be as well done by contract ought to be put up to public competition. When any department has misapplied or recklessly expended the appropriation voted for a given purpose, the fact should at once be given to the public, who ought to be uniformly regarded as the real employers of all the servants of the Municipality. All the buncombe of Tammany newspapers and Fourth of July orators will not prevent people from believing that in these times the man who serves the City best is the man who makes a dollar go farthest.

BACK-PAY ONCE MORE.

An almost universal sentiment exists in favor of the repeal, by the next Congress, of the provisions in the Salary bill which authorize the back-pay of members of Congress. This sentiment is absolutely unmistakable, and no member of Congress, of ordinary political sagacity—to say nothing of any higher qualities—will find himself able to ignore it. It has been expressed in a very large majority of the Republican journals. When, therefore, our representatives find, as they are finding, that the "thing does not blow over," they will understand that among the hundreds of thousands of readers of those papers there is hardly a voice, entitled to the slightest respect, raised in defense of the Salary bill as it passed Congress.

Another method by which the public disapproval of the Salary bill has found expression, is also one that Congressmen can easily appreciate the value of. It is the State Convention. Three of these conventions of the Republican Party have now called for the repeal of the bill in unqualified terms. Each convention represented a peculiar section of the party. One was in Maine, a State not over certain in the off year. One was in Ohio, where the Republicans will have to meet the ablest and most active leaders of the opposition. And one was in Iowa, where the majority is such that nothing but a very strong public sentiment would induce a convention to condemn an act for which its own party was largely responsible. Thus we can see that the feeling of the mass of the Republican voters is the same under all circumstances. The delegates to conventions are not, as a rule, by any means the perfect representatives of the will and opinion of the party that they claim to be. There is too much "machinery" in the choice of them to allow of their always interpreting accurately the finest sentiments of the party. But we may be sure that they are never ahead of their constituents. When they say that the party demands a reform measure, especially a measure involving condemnation of prominent party men, we may be sure that the party does demand it. Congressmen will not be slow in understanding that the conventions are impelled by a pressure of opinion which it will not be prudent to resist.

Of course, there are two sides to every question, and when it is moved to repeal the back-pay law, the side which the public has not heard will necessarily be presented. Gentlemen who see the wind-fall of an advance in salary, unexpected at the time of their election, slipping from between their fingers, will tell the public with some bitterness that the proposed repeal is illogical, and does not effect what the public desire. It will be pointed out that the public are indignant because of the back-pay provision of the bill, but that it is too late to repeal that; that the members who were really in favor of the scheme have got their money and will not be affected by the repeal. On the other hand, all the old arguments, and some of them perfectly good ones, for a general advance will be brought forward, and it will especially be urged that the advance is only a compensation for the repeal of the franking privilege. Probably no repeal of the advance will be carried without some provision for the postage of members of Congress.

When the question comes up, however, the public will reverse the familiar appeal to the tyrant. It will hear, but it will strike. No serious objection will be made to the Treasury assuming a certain portion of the postage of members, and all sensible people will be glad if some rational method is adopted for the distribution of public documents, so that those may get them who really want them, and that they need not be wasted on those who do not want them. Our old arrangement was nearly perfect in its stupidity. It is not easy to see how it could have cost more and done less good. The Government will always publish a certain number of documents which the public ought to possess, and which ought to be furnished at least at cost. For the distribution of these the people will not object to pay. Nor will they be likely to oppose any moderate provision for the postage on such correspondence of members as can justly be called official, an estimate of which could easily be made in a fair committee. But leaving these indirectly involved matters to the consideration of Congress, the people will unquestionably demand the repeal outright of the back-pay measure as the only available means of embodying in legislation the universal indignation and disgust at the measure as it originally passed. Doubtless the method will be rather clumsy, but, in default of a better, it will be insisted on.

OUR DUELISTS.

New-Orleans seems resolved to follow the good example set by Richmond in regard to dueling. The inquest on the body of Judge COOLEY has resulted in a verdict of murder against the "gentlemen" who assisted at his butchery. Now it only remains for the other officers of the law to act promptly and decisively upon this excellent beginning, in order to put an end to the practice at once. One circumstance is recorded of Col. RHETT'S behavior in the affair, which should tell against him on the trial, and which shows how false duelists often are to their own false ideals of honor. It is said that, during the few days which intervened between the challenge and the meeting, Col. RHETT, although a good shot, practiced regularly at a mark, while his antagonist, from scruple or carelessness, took no such precaution. In the select dueling circles of the continent, such reinforcement of fortune has been regarded as dishonorable, and the duelist who secretly endeavored to increase his skill with the chosen weapon, after the challenge had passed, would be "taboo." The rule may seem absurd, but it is not more so than the entire system of which it is a part, and he who accepts the arbitrament of the code is estopped from denying any of its requirements.

Now, let us ask again, What has been done toward enforcing the law against our domestic duelists? Although, like the erring damsel mentioned by SIDNEY SMITH, the result of their sinning is ridiculously small, they have none the less violated the statute in such case made and provided, and should be made to suffer like meaner law-breakers. If they are not, it is a dangerous impeachment of the impartiality of our justice. New-Orleans and Richmond ought not to teach New-York the way of duty in a matter like this—still less teach it in vain. It may be apprehended that there will be a difficulty in obtaining evidence sufficient to secure the indictment of our Canada duelists. But, under the statute, the participants in a duel are competent witnesses against each other, and may be compelled to testify by the usual processes in contempt. We trust that the proper steps for the vindication of the law will not be deferred until the offenders have had time to put themselves beyond its reach.

MOB MURDER.

In a border settlement just struggling from chaos into civilization, that rude sort of popular justice known as lynch law may possibly be excusable. But when once the community has been organized on a settled basis, and the regular machinery of justice is set in operation, a recurrence to lynch law becomes a monstrous outrage, fraught with danger and disgrace. Its toleration indicates either that the society which has claimed a place among enlightened communities has never really emerged from barbarism, or that it is unworthy to bear the responsibilities or share the privileges of a free civilization.

We do not know on which horn of this dilemma the people of Indiana and Missouri will choose to lay hold, but it is evident that unless they take decisive measures to put down the crime of lynching within their borders, they must soon abandon all claim to rank among organized and law-abiding States. Apparently it is getting there to be the rule, rather than the exception, for persons accused or convicted of crime to be executed, not by due process of law, but by the summary vengeance of irresponsible and brutal mobs. In Southern Indiana alone, twelve persons are said to have been so lynched within the last four years. In Western Missouri the proportion, we are persuaded, is fully as great. Often the crime is perpetrated under circumstances of savage atrocity, as in the case of DELOS HEFFREN, who was lynched at Salem, Ind., on the 28th ult. This man was lying in jail under sentence of death, when the mob, overpowering the jailer, broke in. With the desperation of a wild beast at bay, the prisoner put himself in an attitude of defense with the leg of his bedstead, and the cowards who hunted him shot him through the door until he was helpless. Then, bleeding and dying, he was dragged to the nearest railroad bridge and hanged.

Not only are the perpetrators of these outrages never punished; no one even thinks of punishing them. Their barbarities excite hardly a ripple of newspaper comment, and they go about their business as calmly as though their hands were not red with blood. Yet both the States above mentioned have Governors sworn to keep the peace and execute the laws. They have prosecuting attorneys whose duty it is to secure the indictment of these offenders, and courts appointed to try them. How is it that this lawlessness goes not only unchastised, but almost unrebuked? We can conjecture no answer which will exonerate the public officers of those States, unless it be their powerlessness to enforce the law; and that implies a condition of things which we are reluctant to believe.

We have referred chiefly to these two States, because in Missouri and Indiana lynching appears to be more frequent and more systematic than in any other State as long settled and as firmly organized. And it is a reproach not only to the communities directly accessory to the offense, but to the whole people. No pretense of judicial supineness or corruption can palliate it. We hope to see the persons chiefly guilty of this last mob murder at Salem ferreted out and brought to justice. The hanging of one or two lynchers would have a wonderful effect in calming the enthusiasm of these amateur executioners, and would do much more than any amount of lynch law towards checking crime.

THE END OF THE KHIVA CAMPAIGN.

Arminius Vambéry, in a letter dated Pesth University, June 19, writes: "The last act of the Khivan drama is being played out. The Russians, according to the latest telegraphic reports have attacked the Khanate of Khiva, the last vestige of Central Asian independence, at two important points, and are only a few leagues from the capital. In other words, we hear that the Manghyschlak detachment effected a junction on the 26th of May with the Orenburg detachment, and that the united armies of Gens. Wereffkin and Lomakin, after capturing Kungrat, the most important post on the lower course of the Oxus, stormed the pretty strongly fortified places, in a Central Asia sense of the term, of Chodscha-Sei and Mangil. We hear, also, that Gen. Kaufmann, the Commander in Chief of the whole expedition, after successfully accomplishing the march, unparalleled in the history of war, through the bottomless sands of Chalata, has crossed the Oxus, and is in full march on the capital. This he has probably already taken; for Khiva, the chief town of the Khanate, is as regards fortification by no means so strong as Chodscha-Sei and Mangil, and it may be assumed with tolerable certainty that while I am writing this the Russian commander has captured the palace and town, which the Uzbeg dynasty from the Kungrat stock conquered toward the end of last century. Comparatively short as the entire campaign has been, the execution of the enterprise has surpassed all my expectations. I have been astonished at the already-mentioned spirit of enterprise and wonderful endurance of the Russian Army, which has surmounted a barrier of arid sand-steppes, formerly deemed impassable and certainly very difficult, and by its victory over the roughest elements—frost and heat, sand and drouth—has accomplished a task which throws quite into the shade the famous campaigns of Hannibal and Napoleon. Even the bitterest enemy must express admiration when fully-equipped soldiers march without the solace of a drop of palatable water, at 45° of heat, on sand the surface of which to a depth of four or five fingers' length glows like an oven, when they sink down exhausted and seek to cool themselves in the deeper sand, yet march on and arrive at the goal. And such a work have the Russian troops performed which have advanced from Dschizzak over the Bukan Mountains against Shurachan, or from Manghyschlak against Kungrat. The Tschekischlar detachment alone has succumbed to supernatural difficulties, and turned its back on Khiva. The Russians, who, as is generally known, are to my humble self no *persona grata*, have forced me to acknowledge them as the only Europeans who, marching through the southern steppe, have reached Khiva from Georgia. Commander Markosoff deserves our unreserved admiration if only for his enterprising spirit, and the failure of his attempt does not in the least surprise me. Where a well-seasoned caravan can advance only with inexpressible difficulty and contempt for death, where I myself, who was never ill in my life, sat for days half senseless on the camels, it is purely impossible for an army taken from European life, even if only half habituated thereto, to move forward. Commander Markosoff was therefore quite right, after committing the mistake of choosing the most difficult route, in retreating rather than sacrificing the lives of some thousands of men to an impossibility. The Russians, in short, are in Khiva; but Khiva, as already remarked, is a place difficult to enter, but still more difficult to withdraw from. Retreat is impracticable before the end of the Summer, and the communications being in general extremely difficult the question will now certainly arise whether the Russians will remain in Khiva or will, as Count Schuwaroff said they will, retire. Looked at from this last standpoint, the Central Asia question will come on the *tapis* of European discussion. The war with Khiva is at an end; the Russian pen-and-ink war with England will begin afresh."

THE ATTACK ON THE MENONITES.

The assault by a party of armed half-breeds upon a Menonite deputation while they were on a prospecting tour in Manitoba, has drawn out the following from the Toronto *Globe*: "We have been looking forward with pleasure to the prospect of a large body of Russo-German Menonites, a religious, industrious people, taking up their residence in Manitoba. The Dominion Government has done everything in its power to secure this desirable result, but it seems that they have not secured the co-operation of Monsieur Riel, who apparently regards with aversion the coming of 5,000 emigrants whose views are not likely to agree with his on many subjects. An attempt has been made to frighten the Menonite delegates by violence. We are happy to say that Gov. Morris acted promptly—he is a great improvement on Archibald—and the intimidators are in jail. We hope our Menonite visitors will not think this a fair specimen of Canadian justice. We hope also that they will believe that no prejudices against them on the part of a very small portion of the people of Manitoba will be permitted to interfere with their peaceable settlement in that fair and fertile province. Whatever schemes may be formed to confine emigration thither to one class, they must all fail."

THE EMANCIPATOR'S MONUMENT.

Soon after the assassination of President Lincoln, it was announced in the St. Louis *Democrat* that a colored woman named Charlotte Scott, then residing in Marietta, Ohio, had sent $5, "her first earnings in freedom," to Mr. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, to help build a monument in memory of the Great Emancipator. The publication of this fact led to an enthusiastic response from several colored regiments in Tennessee and other Western-Southern States. But the disturbance of feeling throughout the South, during the first year of President Johnson's Administration, checked the current, and the contributions ceased, after the amount had reached about $16,000. The project has now been revived, and the St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday last, says: "The original sum was reduced by costs of collection and by several unsuccessful efforts to obtain a suitable design. But by increase of interest received, the fund now in hands of the Sanitary Commission, is about $21,000, and we are gratified to announce that an order has been sent to Thomas Ball, in Florence, for a group to be executed in bronze, colossal size. It has already been executed in marble, reduced size, (four feet high,) and has been seen by visitors to Ball's studio during the last five years; for it was done by the artist immediately after the President's assassination, with the hope that it would be some day wanted to tell the emancipation story. One of the members of the Sanitary Commission, being in Florence two years ago, requested Mr. Ball to keep it for the present use, and the fund having now reached the requisite amount, and photographs of the group having been received and approved, the design has been accepted and the order sent forward. It is expected to be finished, including a white marble pedestal twelve feet high, and delivered in Washington City in about two years, to be unveiled and dedicated, perhaps, on the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's death, in 1876. We have seen a photograph of the group, which consists of two figures, Lincoln in the act of emancipating a slave, who kneels at his feet; and on the marble pedestal we read the immortal words of the proclamation, suggested by Mr. Chase and adopted by Mr. Lincoln: 'On this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.' The figure of Mr. Lincoln is well managed, the likeness remarkably good, and the whole presentment has the best characteristic of genius, simplicity, and clearness of meaning. We see nothing of the horrors of slavery, except the symbolic chains which have fallen from the slave's hands, while the freedman is a vigorous, strong, athletic man, whose whole figure shows kind physical treatment, but whose face is full of gratitude, as he looks up, seemingly in thanksgiving to God that the great boon of freedom has been conferred."

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent of July 4, by name Jacob Ostersise, and hailing from Montgomery, Ala., appears to be a very sanguine man, so far, at least, as concerns cotton. From the information given by him, one would suppose that it was "all up" with the planters, and that we must look hereafter to other countries than our own for our supply again, and for war prices. His own plantation, and those of his near neighbors, appear to have been most marvelously spared, by some unexplained act of Providence, and he expects a "crop." As this Jacob confesses he is long of contracts, and his agent and friends likewise long, and as he appears to have faith in the street rumor among the trade that a strong combination have a "corner" brewing in contracts for future delivery, there is reason to doubt his entire honesty when he attempts to state the present condition of the growing crops. The cotton plant is a tricky affair, but perhaps no more unreliable than those who watch its growth and report its progress, especially if they have cotton unsold.

There are very few sane people who know anything about the supply and demand, who do not think the price at the present time is above its actual value. The supply is ample, and the demand at home and abroad is no larger than usual, if as large, and the general trade in cotton fabrics has been dull the entire season, and promises to continue so through the Summer at the very best. Manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods have been doing business without any profits the entire season.

Capital, which is quick to appreciate cheap prices, is and has been "shy" of cotton speculation; when it has meddled with it, it has been mainly on the "short" side, anticipating and helping a decline, or, if at all on the other side, it has been to prop up and save the market from a disastrous break in prices.

There has been no healthy or natural advance, certainly, based upon value during the season.

It is believed that a number of prominent parties in the trade hold the larger portion of contracts for delivery in July and August—and that implies both the sales made short, where the seller hopes to buy back at a lower price, and those sold against actual cotton in store here and to arrive, all of the latter being cotton in grade of the class known as "good ordinary" and above, not all "low middling," as your correspondent states it.

The quantity of cotton in this country not in spinners' hands, grading high enough for these deliveries, is variously estimated, and can only be estimated. No one can tell the actual amount. It is said there will be a deficiency, providing the holders of these contracts demand the cotton. And it is by others deemed possible that there will be enough, and more than any ring that is or can be formed under existing circumstances will care to pay for.

It is mainly upon this doubt that a corner is anticipated, or, rather, apprehended. A corner, planned with the view of controlling supply and demand in merchandise, is "no joke" if unsuccessful, and there are those in Pearl-street who can speak feelingly upon the subject. I believe no corner in cotton, when manipulated as now, wholly independent of outside speculation, has ever been a success in this market, and it has been several times attempted. It is, perhaps, safe to say that no corner in merchandise has ended profitably to all of those who got it up; a single exception possibly might be cited. There was once a corner in striped cattle which was a success. It was managed by one man, and he, I should suppose, might have been an ancestor of your correspondent from Montgomery. Should the same skillful hand that aided Jacob of old come to the aid of his descendant, and as totally destroy the growing crop in fact as he has succeeded in doing with figures, his "poor white" friends will have to walk up and settle sure enough. There being some doubt about that, perhaps we may have a crop after all. No shingle was ever so thin as not to have another side. Returning "shorn," having come to "shear," may apply to Jacob when he goes home. Green suited the complexion of the milkmaid better than another color, but she decided the matter too quickly.

Your correspondent appears to see a great improvement in the respectability of the business morals of the cotton trade here since the organization of the Exchange. One would almost think he meant to be ironical, but for his simplicity in other things. There are those, members of the Cotton Exchange as well as others, who do not think the tone has gained in excellence, toward a higher standard of morals, by adopting the modern method of trading; and it is by no means uncommon to hear wishes for a return to old times from men whose memories take them back to a generation past, when to be a merchant was to have the mint stamp of all the qualities that make a high-minded, honorable, fair-dealing man. Within that glorious old circle of New-York merchants the air was much too close for tricksters. The skill of throwing a race was confined to the race-course; winning at cards by "ways that are dark" employed the gamblers up-town day as well as nights; and there were such strong prejudices in those days in forcing settlements by the rule of Rob Roy and Shylock that it was not attempted. There were prejudices common then that a merchant might "do unto others as he would have others do unto him," without losing his foothold among his fellow-men. Respectfully,

ONE OF THE POOR WHITES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

A POST-OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of those unfortunate individuals who live in the upper part of the City—Fifty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue—and, with a Post-office distributing station (G) within a few blocks, am not worthy of getting my letters, as do the privileged people living a little lower down-town. Yet my letters are quite as important as theirs. My chief grievance, of which I have in vain complained again and again, is that Baltimore and Washington letters, mailed in the afternoon, arrive in New-York in the night, or early the next morning, in ample time for the first delivery. In fact, as far up as Twenty-fifth-street, (I speak from experience,) they are so delivered. Here, however, no Southern letter is brought to station G. till 10 o'clock, and of course not delivered till later. I am satisfied the fault is not at the local station, but from inattention at the general office. It really seems to me that citizens ought to stand equal in the eye of the Post-office. They certainly do not now. Again, I learn there was on the Fourth of July, as on all holidays, an early delivery (the only one, of course,) in the lower part of the City. We were not thought worthy of one, and in my case the omission was the source of great annoyance. I have represented these matters to the Postmaster here (whose general courtesy I am glad to acknowledge) and at Washington, but without effect. I am now compelled, in no ill-nature, but earnestly, to appeal to the Press.

AN UP-TOWN RESIDENT.

A CARD FROM DUDEN FRERES & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The publication in your yesterday's paper of the informer's affidavit is the first definite information we have of the charges lodged against us at the Custom-house; and, until we were apprised of the accusations, we could not respond to them.

We avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity, to say that those charges and accusations are absolutely untrue; untrue in totality and detail; that they have not yet been corroborated by official investigation, and that, should the Customs authorities conclude to proceed on the informer's unsupported statement, we propose to establish our innocence by the event of a judicial investigation.

Meanwhile we demand, in simple justice, that we shall not be condemned, nor suspected even, by the public, on the mere *ex parte* statement of an interested informer, who, by his own confession, was accessory to the pretended crime, and has concealed it for these four years and upward. Respectfully,

DUDEN FRERES & CO.

Nos. 467 AND 469 BROOME-STREET, Monday, July 7, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The question of the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad continues to excite the people of Puget Sound and Portland, Oregon. The town of Seattle, Washington Territory, offers, in the way of an inducement a donation of land and subscription of money, already amounting to $1,000,000, and still increasing. The town of Tacoma offers the control of the entire water front of the city and a large amount of land. In case Seattle does not get the terminus, a party of unquestionable responsibility agree to build, equip, and put in running order a branch road from Seattle to connect with the Northern Pacific Road, near Tacoma, by the 1st of January next, at a far less amount than pledged to that company by Seattle.

THE DUMPING NUISANCE.

FILLING IN THE WATER-LOTS AT HARLEM—A PLAGUE-SPOT.

Since the hot weather set in, the residents of Harlem, and particularly those in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Madison-avenue and the East River, have been complaining of the combined action of a contractor named Ambrose and the Street-cleaning Bureau. Ambrose has undertaken a contract to fill in the water-lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets. The stuff used in the filling is composed—or is supposed to be composed—of fresh clay, ashes, and other refuse not of a deleterious nature, gathered in the streets by the Street-cleaning Bureau. There is no doubt about the ashes. It is there in abundance, and mixed with it every kind of filth found in the streets of a great city. The "fresh clay" does not assert itself sufficiently to be recognizable. Daily, for the past five weeks, the scows of the Street-cleaning Bureau have dumped the refuse of the City on the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, where it is shoveled into the carts of the contractor, Ambrose, and carried uncovered to the lots on Madison-avenue. The stench arising from these carts has been such that ladies passing in the Third and Second avenue cars have become sick from it. The windows and doors of the houses along the route taken by the carts, and for eight or ten blocks on either side, have to be kept constantly closed.

It is stated on good authority that many persons have had to leave Harlem on account of this terrible nuisance, and many others have been attacked with sickness, which the physicians say is directly traceable to the poisonous odors emitted by the refuse matter dumped from the scows of the Street-Cleaning Department. It is not a new thing in Harlem to have garbage used in filling lots and streets. John L. Brown, the Tammany street-cleaner and contractor, first introduced the custom, and it has been in vogue ever since. It has never been so bad, however, as within the past few weeks. Some time ago the residents got up a petition, numerously signed, to the Board of Health, praying for an abatement of the nuisance. Relief was promised, but it was not until Saturday that the work was stopped. The Health Board was to have sent up two inspectors to see that the stuff dumped from the scows was thoroughly disinfected before removal. A resolution of the board had been passed to that effect, and also that the inspectors were to be paid by the contractor. The inspectors, however, did not put in an appearance until Saturday last, but in the meantime Ambrose continued the work, and employed two of his own men to see that the refuse was disinfected. At least so he says, but no difference whatever in the terrible stench arising from the carts was experienced by the Harlem people. Those residing in that vicinity are highly incensed both against the Board of Health and the Board of Police whom they charge with inviting cholera, small-pox, and kindred diseases, when everywhere else throughout the Union most stringent measures are being taken to repel the approach of these dreadful scourges. Property in the localities is depreciating, sickness is making its appearance, and if the authorities do not interpose timely protection the residents openly announce the intention to take the law into their own hands. Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on the Secretary of the Board of Health to ascertain if it was proposed to take any action in the matter. The Secretary said the subject would come up at the meeting of the board to-day, and referred the reporter to Dr. Day. Dr. Day had given the subject a good deal of attention, and had been after Ambrose for some time. All the trouble would have been saved, he said, if the Police Board had complied with a standing rule of the Board of Health, which required that all the stuff dumped from the scows of the Street-cleaning Department should be thoroughly disinfected before used as filling. The Street-cleaning Bureau had never observed this rule, and the Board of Health were now about to take the matter in their own hands. All the stuff used for filling lots, &c., will be disinfected with carbolate of lime. Dr. Day thought that a liberal use of carbolic acid and lime would thoroughly disinfect the refuse. The terms of the contract between Ambrose and the Street-cleaning Department require that only ashes and other street refuse, such as the débris of torn-down buildings which the Department is paid for taking away, shall be furnished the contractor. But as there is no City dumping-ground, and the Street-cleaning Department is no longer allowed to use the rivers as a receptacle for filth, much of the refuse that it was the custom to get end rid of in that manner finds its way up to Harlem and other places where filling is required by contractors.

The work of dumping was not carried on yesterday, but a visit to the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, gave a fair idea of what the stench must be in the vicinity of dwellings where a 1,000 cart-loads of "ashes" pass daily. On Second-avenue, above Ninety-fourth-street, large heaps of street refuse are dumped in the sunken lots at either side. At the scow dock the stench is simply unbearable. A man accustomed to the work could not stand the place five minutes. One of the men engaged at the dock confessed—and he was a strong-looking man—that at times it was so bad he had to rush away to recover from the poisonous effects of the terrible vapors emitted by the "ashes." At Madison-avenue, where the water-lots are being filled in, the smell was not so bad. The refuse was closely packed with lime and fresh clay strewn over it, but a heavy sickly, atmosphere, that gave one a pain across the forehead when breathed for any time, hung over the place. The avenue is not cut through below One Hundred Fourth-street, and there seems no very pressing need to fill the lots. The lots being filled were sold by "Tom" Creamer in August last to Vyse & Waller, of Broadway, but rumor says that a City official, having a voice in both the Board of Health and the Police Board, is either directly or indirectly interested in the property, and because of that fact no redress can be had. At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, to-day, the matter will be fully discussed.

MURDER BY A BANK PRESIDENT.

The Louisville *Commercial* gives the following account of the murder of Aaron Rose, a saloon-keeper, at Bloomington, on Wednesday evening last by ex-Judge George A. Buskirk:

"Buskirk went to Rose's saloon, in company with two negro men who were in his employ, they having asked him to treat them. Walking up to the counter he called for three drinks, whereupon Rose replied, 'I can give those two,' pointing to the negroes, 'drinks, but I can't give you any as your brother Sam has given me notice not to let you have any whisky.' At this reply Buskirk drew his pistol and told Rose he would shoot him if he did not give him a drink. Rose paid no attention to the threat, and stooped down to draw some liquor in a bottle. As he rose Buskirk fired, the shot taking effect in Rose's left side, inflicting a wound from which he died yesterday afternoon. Buskirk was immediately arrested and placed in jail, where he remained until yesterday afternoon, when he was taken before a magistrate and, waiving examination, was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. This news we learned by telegraph. How the prisoner could be admitted to bail in the above state of facts is a mystery to us.

George A. Buskirk is a brother to Hon. S. H. Buskirk, one of the Supreme Court Judges. He was at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the district in which Monroe County is situated. For several years he has been President of the First National Bank of Bloomington, although he was known as a desperado, and addicted to the habit of indulging often in strong drink. He has been in a number of altercations within the past few years, and once came near killing Hon. James Hughes. He is well off in this world's goods, and has powerful and influential friends. Rose is represented as having been a quiet, orderly man, and was much respected, although a saloon keeper. It is said that the people of Bloomington are greatly excited at the murder, and feel justly indignant at the action of the court in releasing Buskirk on trivial bail."

A BATHING BOY'S PERIL.

The New-Orleans *Times* tells a singular story of the danger incurred by a boy who was attacked by a huge gar-fish while bathing with some companions in the Old Basin Canal near that city. It is as follows: "They had been in the water but a few minutes when one of the boys, a lad about eleven years old, was attacked by a very large gar-fish and came very near losing his life, first from drowning, and then from the effusion of blood, resulting from the wound inflicted by the teeth of the gar.

The fish is described by the lad as having been large indeed, and, judging from the boldness of the attack and the power manifested in the struggle, there can be no doubt but that it must have been all the boy described it to be. The first intimation he had of the presence of the fish was seeing it dash at him. In an instant it caught him by the arm, and twice he was dragged underneath the water. Each time as he came to the surface he called to his companions to save him. The lacerated arm bled freely, and the water for a considerable distance around the scene of the struggle was crimsoned. Horrified at the sight, and alarmed almost to stupefication, it was some moments before any of the boys could make up their minds to go to his rescue. At last an elder brother of the lad went to his relief, and we are informed that it was with no little difficulty that he succeeded in wresting him from the jaws of the fish. The fish had bitten him on the left arm near the wrist, and the blood continued to flow with such force and rapidity that it was feared he would bleed to death before assistance could be had. An old lady, however, happened to be passing at that instant, and to stanch the flow of blood she tore strips from her dress, and with them bound up the bleeding arm. The question has been raised whether or not it was an alligator, and not a gar-fish, that attacked the boy. The lad asserts it was a gar, but recently alligators of considerable size have been seen in the Old Canal, near the place where these boys were bathing."

THE NEW-ORLEANS DUEL.

A spectator of the fatal duel between ex-Judge Cooley and Col. Rhett, of New-Orleans, has furnished the following account of the affair to the *Times* of that city:

Learning through a private telegram addressed to me at Mississippi City, that the duel was to take place, I concluded to intercept the train, and, if possible, accompany the party. With this object I left Mississippi City on the morning train, and met the other on this side of the Rigolets, the usual meeting place. The conductor informed me that Messrs. Rhett and Cooley, with their friends, were on board, and I at once took passage myself and accompanied them. I found Judge Cooley seated in a chair in the baggage-car with his coat off. His foot was disabled from a nail which grew into the flesh of his toe. He appeared to be most cheerful, and was talking in his usual jocose vein, I think with Mr. Victor Gerodias.

Col. Rhett was seated in one of the passenger coaches conversing with a gentleman near him. He seemed quiet and most self-possessed, but did not apparently have a great deal to say. The friends of both gentlemen—I use the word not in its technical sense, but mean gentlemen friendly to each—were scattered throughout the train, but nothing in the manner of any of them indicated that anything unusual was about to occur. From the general bearing of the passengers—although there were not a great number upon the train—I would suppose them to have been quite ignorant of the deadly mission.

The vicinity of Montgomery Station is a broad stretch of low, level land, filled with pine-trees—not, however, so thickly as to obstruct the view. There is but one habitation in the neighborhood, a one-story, unpainted, frame building, to the left of the road looking toward Mobile. This and the station-house, a small, similar building to the others along the route, were the only edifices of any character in the vicinage.

When the train stopped twelve or fifteen persons descended. I am not personally acquainted with all. They seemed to be friends of the two gentlemen, but a majority came more in the capacity of spectators. Upon their landing, it was intimated quietly by one of the seconds that, according to the terms of the agreement, no one but those immediately interested should be admitted to the ground, and of course in obedience to this suggestion, a majority remained quietly at the station-house.

The party brought with them two colored servants, who carried two sets of double-barreled guns, the ammunition and other accoutrements. They moved to a spot between eighty and 100 yards distant from the station, and about twenty yards to the right of the road, that is, on the side nearest Mississippi Sound, which is probably a mile and a half away. The site chosen is an ordinary strip of piney woods land, with little or no peculiar characteristics. Upon a toss Judge Cooley won the word and choice of position.

Very shortly afterward Col. Rhett was placed by his second with his back to the railroad, and, as seemed to me, near a pine-tree. Judge Cooley was placed forty yards distant, with his back to the bay, and facing Col. Rhett. Two of the seconds then occupied positions facing each other, and equidistant between the two contestants, but outside of the line of fire. The other seconds, I think, took positions near their principals, but I was so deeply interested in watching the others that I did not particularly notice them.

The two gentlemen stood gazing at each other with the breeches of their shot-guns drawn up to the shoulder, and the muzzles pointed to the ground while Dr. Bruns, in a clear and audible voice, read the articles of agreement which had been previously signed by the seconds. The doctor took some little time in explaining clearly what was required of each, and seemingly was very desirous that no possible mistake should occur. So excited did I become, that I did not catch the exact words used, but my impression is the doctor cried, "Are you ready?" "Fire." "One, two, three, halt." At the words "are you ready," both weapons were slightly elevated, at the word "fire" they were brought to a level, and between the words "one" and "halt" both weapons were discharged. Judge Cooley, I think, fired at the word "one," but Col. Rhett's weapon was seemingly a little hard on the trigger, and was discharged between the words "one" and "two."

Neither party being hurt, the friends of Col. Rhett demanded another shot, which was promptly accorded, and the seconds at once reloaded the pieces.

At the second discharge the same formula was repeated, and both guns were simultaneously discharged. With a convulsive turn to the left, Judge Cooley fell.

The friends and spectators, who in the meantime had remained at the station, now approached. The seconds of both parties publicly proclaimed the fact that everything had been conducted in strict accordance with the terms of the written agreement, and without any attempt at unfairness on either side. Saying this, they shook hands and parted. On behalf of Col. Rhett, his seconds tendered the seconds of Judge Cooley the use of a carriage, but it was declined, and that party retired in the direction of Bay St. Louis.

When I reached Judge Cooley's side I found him lying on his back insensible, and gasping for breath. His face did not appear to be distorted with pain, but he was evidently dying. The ball, a musket ball, one ounce, 13-100ths of an inch in diameter, penetrated his left side about the region of the heart, and ranging upward. Dr. Holliday was leaning over him, and ice and a little raw cotton were being applied to his wound, but it was evident that all medical aid was useless. He remarked before I reached him to Dr. Holliday, "I am shot in the breast." These were the last words he spoke. He expired in a very few minutes. A messenger was dispatched to the neighboring house for six yards of cotton cloth, with which they enveloped the body, and it was then borne on a door to the station, where it remained until the train to New-Orleans arrived. The duel took place at 10:30 o'clock, and the train arrived at 1. At that time the remains of Judge Cooley were placed in the baggage-car. Col. Rhett and party returned to Montgomery Station at about this time, and they also took the train for the city. The cars stopped opposite the Luzenburg Hospital, when the remains of Judge Cooley were removed to that institution, Col. Rhett's friends assisting those of the deceased. Col. Rhett and party stopped at Claiborne-street.

Remembering the scene as I do now, I am under the impression that the injury to Judge Cooley's foot placed him at a terrible disadvantage. I observed that he sat down while the seconds were measuring the ground, and I do not think he could bear the weight of his body upon his foot without feeling acute pain. Both gentlemen, however, exhibited the utmost coolness throughout, and not a nervous tremor, from first to last, could be detected in either.

THE KUSTNER MYSTERY.

The mystery surrounding the death of Carl Küstner, the Stettin merchant, whose body was found floating at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, was increased yesterday by the result of the post-mortem examination made by Dr. Buck. It was found that a charge of shot from a shot-gun had been fired into the face and head of the dead man, though the disfiguration was not sufficient to show this to be the case until it was discovered by the physicians. That the shot caused Küstner's death there can be little doubt, though it does not seem to have penetrated the brain, at least not to any depth. The body still lies at Coroner Parslow's, and deceased seems to have had no friends in this country or acquaintances, except those made since his arrival here two weeks ago. The authorities have no doubt from the presence of the shot and the rifling of the pockets, that he was killed and robbed, or else thrown into the water in an insensible condition and allowed to drown. Coroner Parslow yesterday empaneled a jury, with Charles Adolphi as foreman. They viewed the body, and the examination will be commenced this evening at Steumler's Hall on Washington-street.

ERIE RUMORS.

The annual election for directors of the Erie Railroad Company takes place to-day at the Grand Opera-house. It is considered certain that the interests represented by James McHenry will retain control, and it is probable that the directory will be reorganized so as to include several gentlemen more fully in harmony with Mr. McHenry's plans than are some of the present members of the board. There are five vacancies to be filled in the Board of Directors. The Vice Presidency, formerly occupied by Mr. Diven, is one of the offices for which there will be a sharp contest. Among the candidates will be O. H. P. Archer, who succeeded James Fisk, Jr., as Vice President, a short time before his death, and, being re-elected, held the office up to July 9, 1872, and John H. Devereaux, formerly of the Lake Shore Railroad. It is rumored that S. L. M. Barlow is a candidate for the office of President, in place of Mr. P. H. Watson, and that strong influence will be brought to bear to elect him. Gen. D. C. McCallum is also a candidate for General Manager. There is considerable anxiety felt among the employes of the company and others directly and indirectly interested in its movements, as to the result of the election. If Barlow and friends are placed in undisputed sway of the corporation, there will be many changes, both in the heads of departments and in the subordinate positions.

THE TURF.

TO-DAY'S RACING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

This is the second day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, and the racing promises to be of a most exciting nature. There are three events on the card, the first of which is the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, dash of half a mile. Eight stables will be represented at the post, viz.: Belmont, Ayres, Morris, McGrath, Grouse, Chamberlin, Coffee, and Lewis & Co. Two-year-old races are very uncertain, and the betting men are considerably puzzled about this race. The second race will be the two-mile heats for all ages, and in this are D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Katy Pease, 3 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe; T. W. Doswell's br. h. Eolus, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fanny Washington; D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, and F. M. Hall's b. h. John Merryman, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose. The concluding event of the day will be the Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half, which promises to be a great contest. The following five are announced as the starters, viz.: Rice & McCormack's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire; Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 3 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington; D. McDaniel & Co.'s, ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, and D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver. The betting on these races last night at Chamberlin's and Johnson's was lively, and both places were thronged with speculators. The rates were as follows:

HOPEFUL STAKES.

Belmont	$20	$20
Ayres	5	7
McGrath	10	9
Crouse	6	8
Chamberlin	6	6
Morris	16	15
Coffee	5	7
Lewis & Co.	5	6
Total	$73	$78

TWO-MILE HEATS.

Katy Pease	$65	$40	$50
Eolus	40	31	35
Stockwood	20	12	16
John Merryman	13	7	9
Total	$138	$90	$110

MONMOUTH CUP.

Wanderer	$20	$50	$50
Preakness	16	30	30
Hubbard	9	15	15
Survivor	9 }	17	17
Business	5 }		
Total	$59	$112	$112

The boats for the course leave the pier foot of Murray-street at 9:40 and 10:30 A. M., connecting with special trains to the park gates.

POOL-SELLING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 7.—The billiard-room of the West End Hotel was well filled with a large assemblage of betting men and others, and the speculation on the races to-morrow was quite animated. The excitement was very great. Dr. Underwood began the pool-selling at 8 o'clock, and concluded at 10. The principal interest centered in the Monmouth Cup. Susan Ann, owned by Mr. McGrath, was the favorite of the Western men for this race, but her leg gave way on Sunday, and consequently she has been withdrawn. The first race to receive attention was the Hopeful Stakes, dash of half a mile, for two-year olds, and the following prices were obtained:

Regardless / B. c. by imp. Eclipse } Morris' stable	$280	$130
Theodora / Beatrice } Belmont's stable	325	160
Erastus Corning	60	35
Tabitha	60	25
Chamberlin (four entries)	55	25
Crouse	35 }	50
Lewis	20 }	
Coffee	10 }	
Total	$845	$425

The Monmouth Cup Race received most attention, and many large pools were sold, with Wanderer as the favorite, as follows:

Wanderer	$250	$210	$250	$200
Preakness	175	130	115	110
Hubbard	105	80	60	35
Survivor	105	65	65	70
Business	55	35	30	25
Total	$690	$520	$470	$440

For the two-mile heats Katy Pease was the favorite at $250; Eolus, $60; Stockwood, $70; John Merryman, $25. The stewards of the association have been investigating the conduct of Murphy, who rode Duffy in the Steeple Chase, on Friday, and they find that he has been guilty of carelessness in not following the proper course, and no grounds for a charge of foul play could be discovered. The stewards, however, reprimanded Murphy.

DEXTER PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—This was the last day of the Summer meeting at Dexter Park. About 4,000 people were present. The weather was cloudy and cool, and the track was in better condition than on any previous day.

The first race, a half-mile dash for $200 a side, was between Uncle Hank and Three Cheers, and was won by the former. The time was not taken.

The second was a trotting race for a purse of $4,000; $1,600 to first horse; $1,200 to second; $800 to third, and $400 to fourth. There were six entries, and four started. American Girl was the favorite in the pools, at the rate of $100 to $15 and $100 to $20. After the second heat Sensation was the favorite, at $100 to $60. The following is a summary of the race:

Sensation	2	1	1	1
American Girl	1	2	2	2
Henry Todd	3	3	3	3
J. W. Conley	4	4	dis.	

Time—2:29, 2:26¾, 2:25½, 2:28.

The next race, a sweepstakes of $300, trotting, best three in five, three entries, was won by Barney Kelley beating Ligonier. Thorp was distanced in the first heat. Time—2:40, 2:36¾, 2:50½.

The next race was a running race for a Consolation Purse of $300. Six horses started. The following is summary of the race:

Rocket	1	1
Nick Baker	2	3
Quarter-master	3	2
Harry of the West	4	4
Keno	5	5
Jennings	dis.	

Time—1:47½, 1:45.

The last mile is the fastest ever run over this course.

The last race was a half-mile dash for $200 a side between Mary Rowett and Marion. It was won by the latter in 54 seconds.

A. W. Richmond, of Buffalo, N. Y., to-day bought the stallion Redwing from Gilbert Dutcher, of St. Paul, for $12,000, cash.

SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

The camp-meeting at Sing Sing this year promises to be the most successful of any yet held. Great improvements have been made in and about the grounds, and extensive preparations are in progress. A boulevard has been built at the north side of the grounds, with east and west entrances, so that there will be no confusion among vehicles depositing passengers. The boulevard is flanked with a fine stone wall.

Mr. Sherwood, who superintends many of the arrangements of the camp-meeting, visited the grounds last week, and employed two men to overhaul and repair the tents. All tents which are materially damaged are cast aside. A new boarding and lodging-house has been built on the west side of the grounds, with a frontage of 80 feet. It is three stories in height, with a slate roof, and projecting eaves, after the fashion of a Swiss cottage, and has verandahs running around it. It will accommodate about five hundred persons, and is furnished throughout in hotel style. There is a large room on the first floor which can be made available for many purposes. There are also studies for the ministers. A number of cottages will probably be built this Summer by private individuals who own lots on the ground or in the immediate neighborhood. The old "straw-house," which was formerly used for storing away the tents, and in later years for straw, will be demolished. The police arrangements will be the same as formerly, and the sanitary measures still more efficient.

THE WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

It appears from the Newburg *Journal* that two of the Commissioners appointed by Judge Joseph P. Barnard to examine the various routes proposed through Newburg for the New-York and Chicago West Shore Railroad and select the one to be followed, arrived in the United States Hotel in that city yesterday morning, and at 11 o'clock held their first meeting. The Commissioners present were Stephen P. Nash, of New-York City, and Saxton Smith, of Mahopac Falls, Putnam County. Gen. George B. McClellan did not appear.

The meeting adjourned to the office of Eugene A. Brewster, Esq., where the oath of office required was administered. Mr. Brewster stated that Gen. McClellan was somewhere in the West, and it was not expected that he could arrive here before next week, and as it was desirable that he should be present, an adjournment was suggested to that time. It was then decided to adjourn the matter until Tuesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of E. A. Brewster, Esq.

Robert A. Forsyth, Esq., William O. Mailler & Co., and Homer Ramsdell, Esq., the petitioners, were represented by Messrs E. A. Brewster and Abram S. Cassedy. For the New-York and Chicago West Shore Railroad Company appeared Edward R. Bacon, of New-York; Hon. James W. Taylor and Hon. Thomas George; for the City of Newburg, Hon. James G. Graham, Corporation Attorney; for M. C. Belknap, Hon. James W. Taylor, and for the Erie Railway Company, W. W. MacFarland, of New-York City. Messrs. Homer Ramsdell, Col. Fuller, of the West Shore Railroad, James Bigler, Alexander Cauldwell, and others were in attendance.

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

A correspondent at Berlin writes that at the last meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society the Vice President, Dr. Neumeier, exhibited a working model of an instrument of his own invention, which promises to open a new era in the investigation of the bottom of the ocean. "Submarine photography," he says, "is certainly a bold suggestion, and if found practicable in a single instance, can hardly fail to lead to numerous other applications than the one at present attempted. Dr. Neumeier's immediate object was to discover some means of determining the temperature of the ocean at great depths with more accuracy than has hitherto been attained, or, at any rate, with a greater claim to confidence in the correctness of the results obtained. The following description will suffice to give the reader a general idea of the new combination of old appliances by which it is proposed to accomplish the end in view. The instrument consists of a hollow, air-tight, metallic cylinder, about one foot in diameter and two feet in height, and of course sufficiently strong to resist the immense water pressure to which it will be subjected. In the axis of this cylinder is another smaller one, which is made to revolve by clock-work, perhaps once in an hour, or in a longer period, as may be found most expedient, and on the latter is wound a roll of common prepared photographic paper. At a small distance from this paper a very strong thermometer is fixed vertically, the tube of which passes through the bottom of the metallic cylinder into the sea. The bulb, which is extremely strong, is conical above, in order that the pressure of the water may only force it the more firmly into the conical orifice in the metal base intended for its reception. A short distance from the tube of the thermometer, parallel to and outside it, is a so-called Geissler tube. A horizontal line, therefore, cutting the two tubes at right angles would pass through the axis of the cylinder; or, in other words, the two tubes and the axis of the cylinder are parallel to and in the same plane with the axis. Now, as your readers are aware, the Geissler tube is a glass tube, the air of which is nearly exhausted, or rather what it contains is, I believe, generally some sort of gas, and not atmospheric air. When a current of electricity is passed through it, the result is a very bright and beautiful light through the whole of its length. The Geissler tube in the cylinder is accordingly connected with a wire passing through the line by which the instrument is suspended, and which is therefore a sort of small telegraphic cable. When the operators on deck allow the current to pass, the Geissler tube at the bottom of the sea becomes brilliantly illuminated, but as it is completely covered over with paper except one very narrow slit on the inside toward the thermometer, the light falls only on the latter, and leaves all the rest of the instrument in darkness. As it cannot pass through the opaque mercury in the lower part of the thermometer, the photographic action on the paper commences only above the column of mercury, and thus betrays, on subsequent examination, exactly how high the column had stood, and, by the movement of the paper on the rotating cylinder, at what time the various changes may have taken place. In this manner the height of the photographic paper, unaffected by the light, would correspond to the height of the mercury, and the breadth of paper at any point would give the time, which, compared with the length of cable let out at that time, would give the depth of the observation."

FATAL AFFRAY IN DANSVILLE.

The villagers of Dansville, Livingston County, were thrown into a state of great excitement Friday night, by reports of an affray between two prominent residents of that place, which resulted in the death of one of them at the hands of the other. The circumstances of the case are involved in some obscurity, but as far as they are revealed in an extra from the Dansville *Advertiser* they are as follows:

Dr. S. L. Ellis and J. W. Haas happened to meet at Perrin's drug-store at 3:30. They did not recognize each other. J. M. Hall, agent for sewing-machines came in and spoke with Ellis about machines. Soon they went to Hall's store. Haas followed directly. Ellis asked permission to sit in Hall's back room for a few minutes. Haas paced the floor for fifteen minutes, then went in where Ellis was and shut the door. Immediately loud talk ensued. Haas was heard to say to Ellis, "If you put your hand behind you again you are a dead man." La Rue & Brother, jewelers, in the same store, together with Hall, rushed to the door in time to see Haas fall fatally wounded, the blood spouting from a wound under the left eye, and the ball lodging at the base of the brain. He died at about 7 o'clock. He said "Oh!" once or twice, which was all he was heard to utter. Ellis gave himself up to the authorities. He seemed greatly agitated.

The parties had been on unfriendly terms for some time. Ellis declines answering inquiries to the nature of the trouble. He said that Mr. Haas had been waylaying him for a long time, so that he feared for his life, and that he had gone out of town and remained two weeks at a time to avoid him; that they had a talk and dispute while in the room together; that Haas asked him if he had any more to say, and he replied that he had not; and that then Haas took up a stool and declared he would brain him with it, when he (Ellis) drew his pistol and shot Haas in self-defense.

It is stated that Dr. Ellis has recently shewn a pistol which he said he carried to defend himself against Haas; and also that he recently asked to be let out of the back door of a store because, he said, John Haas was in front and wanted to kill him. It is also well known that Dr. Ellis has rarely been seen in town for some weeks past. The revolver when fired must have been close to the face of Haas, as the cheek was burnt and blackened by the powder. Dr. Ellis put it back into his pocket after the shooting and delivered it up to the officer. Mr. Haas has lived in Dansville since he was a child, and has for a long time been engaged in the business of wagon and carriage manufacture. His late firm of Haas, Stout & Bradley was dissolved about the 1st of November last, after which he went West and was gone some time. Since his return he has acted as agent for dealers in agricultural implements, and has done some auctioneering. He was about forty-nine years of age. Dr. Ellis is a young physician of good standing and considerable practice, perhaps thirty years old, and came to Dansville from Lima about two years ago. He is the son of Dr. Samuel Ellis, a highly respectable physician of Lima, and has not been regarded as a dangerous man. Both men are married and have children, Mr. Haas having a married daughter.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION IN CHINA.

The following postscript to a private letter, recently received from a gentleman in Fouchow, by a resident of Denver, Col., is reprinted by the *Daily News* of that city:

"But I think I wrote you, not long ago, something about the audience question having been settled, or rather that audience to the boy Emperor had been conceded to the foreign ministers. Authentic advices from the capital, just now to hand, are as follows: 'Audience not yet conceded, but we hope the question will be definitely settled one way or the other within the present month. The Chinese fight hard against it, but it is hoped they will finally succumb.' The fact is, this important concession, if made, would suggest an era of progress which the ruling classes are by no means prepared to enter upon. The Government is a system of corruption, from the Emperor's personal advisers down to the lowest official of the realm. But when we remember that the viceroys of provinces receive from the national treasury a salary of only $10,000 to $12,000 a year, and that they are supposed to repair to the capital once every three or five years, to have audiences with the Emperor, and that in order to do this they must present $20,000 and valuable presents, amounting often to many thousands of dollars more, before they are permitted to enter the sacred presence, it can be easily understood that peculation and corruption run riot in the land. In addition to the present army of officials—great and small—who have grown fat upon their ill-gotten gains by a system of extortion and squeezing, there are to-day some millions of literary men in the Empire, young and old, whose lives have been devoted to the one object of becoming mandarins. These unite in a death struggle to avert the fatal catastrophe, which, in their opinions, a general adoption of Western civilization would entail upon them. While a very large portion of the ruling classes, the literati, and many of the common people truly believe, as a natural result of their education, in the inferiority of all other nationalities when compared with themselves, and oppose their presence in the country on this ground, another portion oppose us on the ground of our superior civilization and their aversion to any change in the present order of things. It is generally known by the Chinese at the open ports that the foreign ministers are pressing the audience question, and it is interesting to be a silent observer of the effect. The mandarins are on the qui vive for the slightest word of news from the capital bearing upon the subject; the literati are discussing the probable results of such an unheard-of atrocity, and appear sullen and insolent, while the merchants—having an eye to business—are complacently waiting for the effects to be produced upon trade. Compradores, and others in the employ of the foreign merchants, say if the concession is made the Chinese will 'lose face,' and would doubtless sorely lament any measure having a tendency to improve the status of 'outsiders' in the country.'

IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, June 18, 1873.

Modoc land is deserted, or almost left so, for of late all the army has left, except a small guard to take charge of the hospital at Tule Lake, and all the Modocs, except the half dozen who are still at large, of the hostile portion, and the few who are known as Sheepy's lot, who live near Dorriss', on an island in Little Klamath Lake. Heavy army wagons, loaded with forage and commissary supplies, have been plowing the roads from Fairchild's, from Camp Boyle, and from Yreka, bound hither, and now the rush is over, and Fort Klamath holds them all. Not exactly so, for there is no fort, but the garrison buildings are neat and comfortable, with extensive stables and storehouses, and the parade ground and surrounding prairie offer a beautiful camping ground.

I left Fairchild's the other day with a detachment of new recruits coming to the front, whose officers, Lieut. Lafferty and Surgeon Benjamin, proved to be my pleasant companions by the way. We cantered over to the Klamath River the first day, most of the eighteen miles being along the poisoned waters of the Little Klamath Lake, and we found occasional ranches and settlements along the lake and the river, some of them on really fine pieces of land, but such places were very few. The Klamath River pours out of the upper end of the lake, and is really but a continuation of Link River, which comes into the lake close by, so called for the reason that it links the Great and Little Klamath Lakes together. We camped on the fresh, green sward close by the river, and went fishing. Bob Whittle, who lives there, fishes and hunts and traps for a living, and shares his lot with a very intelligent Klamath woman named Matilda, who is the mother of two very pretty girls. Bob went fishing with Lieut. Lafferty and me, and showed us how to do it very cleverly. Klamath River abounds in silver-sided trout, and Bob did a good business among them. He tells me he has caught 130 pounds of fish in a single day, which I am not disposed to doubt, because he caught then at least fifteen pounds of fish, ranging from one to three pounds in weight, in a single hour. The fish nibbled our bait and bit at his—force of habit, probably—and some that took hold of ours let go as soon as we drew them out of the water. The case looked forlorn, but just at sunset I threw in my line for a last trial, and landed a very nice trout, and with that I returned to camp and had it cooked for supper.

Camping out in June with bloody-minded mosquitos is not provocative of late rising. The mosquitos rose before the larks and sung a bugle call in our ears that was very effectual. At 5 o'clock the men had breakfasted and the teams were off. From the river over to Linkville, on Lost River, was twelve miles, and we reached there in time to breakfast well at the hotel. Don't let fancy sketch your town and your hotel. The river was bridged, and the town was a little cluster of houses that roosted on the point of a ledge of rocks—a natural enough place for a bridge, but a most unnatural place for a town. A store, a saloon with a billiard-table attached, and a rough sort of tavern with a very good cook, form the principal attractions of Linkville, and you are more inclined to wonder how they came there at all than to make them the subject of criticism. It seems that this is a natural point of trade, and the many cattle men and stock-raisers who dwell far and large through all this region make Linkville a point of trade. So trade is good; better than the appearance of the country would justify, for there don't appear to be much in sight to justify expectation.

Col. Mason and the Modoc prisoners were camped back on the Lost River road ten miles, spending the Sabbath, for the roads from Tule Lake and Little Klamath come together at Linkville. Here we heard that the irons uniting the fortunes of Capt. Jack and Sconchin had been filed or tampered with, and that an Indian had committed suicide. As to the first, the rivets were found to be not well fastened and were repaired; as to the last, the suicide was committed by Little Jack—Curly-haired Jack—one of the Cottonwoods, who surrendered at Fairchild's, April 22. He had been wounded and was suffering from a broken arm that gave him great distress. He had become morbid over Modoc affairs, and, as Bogus Charley told Col. Mason at the time, he had repeatedly said the soldiers would take them all out and kill them, and several times expressed a wish to die. How he obtained a pistol is not known, but he had an army-size Remington revolver that had been secreted through many searchings, and that noon he had shot himself through the head with it. I had taken rather a fancy to Curly-haired Jack, for he was young, bright looking, and had a pleasant face withal. But he is a dead Modoc, and his case shows that the Indian character has a sensitive side in at least some instances. The sound of the pistol shot was followed by that low, frantic death wail with which the Indian women notice the presence of the fell destroyer, not much like an Irish wake, but more unearthly than the shrill Irish lament. Curly-headed Jack received burial then on the northern verge of the land of his fathers, for it lends something of romance to his death that he declined to pass alive beyond the limit of Modoc land. His spirit may haunt the northern border and keep ceaseless watch over the regions of Lost River they all loved so well—Lost River forevermore to them.

There was undoubtedly a time when a large Indian town graced the southern shores of Klamath River, for I noticed along its banks a long and wide stretch of these saucer-shaped excavations that tell so plainly where ancient wicknips have stood. There were hundreds of these places, thickly standing side by side, and perhaps they told of a time bygone when Modoc and Klamath raised their lodges on this neutral ground together, and dwelt in harmony. They speak the same language and are really one race. As we traverse these verdant spots, which grow greener and more frequent as we come north, we see everywhere traces of the race that is fast passing away; Modoc and Shasta, and Klamath grow fewer as the decades count the roll of each tribe, and have grown tamer, too, except that Capt. Jack and his band have set humanity and civilization at naught, and striven in this last tragic episode to keep what was their own. Heap their crimes up as we may, let us still own that there is heroism in savage nature.

We galloped out of Linkville, over the river bottom for a mile or so, and past a boiling spring, and then wound our way over wooded mountains, whose yellow pine-trees wore their green boughs gracefully—a genial relief to the treeless deserts of sage-brush we had seen elsewhere—and followed a cañon down the other side that opened into a narrow valley, very well grassed, and then leaving its course, we crossed a small ridge, and saw the green shores and far-spread waters of Great Klamath Lake. Capt. Ferree owns here a beautiful piece of meadow land, the only such spot between Linkville and Klamath Reservation, and, of course, valuable. The Captain is as hospitable as an old soldier should be, and his family know how to satisfy an appetite so well that his place has become famous and popular. If you wish to realize the value of a "square meal" in this part of the world, first come out here and try campaigning for awhile. The only bill presented me then was by the gallant Captain's mosquitoes, each of whom made a demand that naught but blood could satisfy. I am afraid there are a great many mosquitoes to the square mile in this Klamath Lake country—at least I haven't seen a square mile without them. The next morning Gens. Davis and Wheaton and their staffs came driving up, and soon after the infantry appeared, escorting the captive Modoc nation. After dinner I took the road for Klamath Fort, with the information afforded that for seven miles on I would see the worst road in the world, and the event sustained the assertion. When Capt. Jack was taken to the reservation three years ago, he and his band were given a residence on the shores of Klamath Lake, on a very beautiful level piece of bottom land, just above a point of the mountain that rose abruptly from the lake. That point was afterward known as Modoc Point, and for seven miles, around that point and several others, lies the worst road in the world. One hundred and fifty cavalrymen had been at work on it, and had done all that could be done with pick and shovel and with strong arms to lift and roll; but the big bowlders were still there, and teamsters pushed forward with fear and trembling. I was alone and on horseback, and spent about half that afternoon passing over that worst of roads, coming continually to wagons lumbering and thundering along, and teamsters swearing more or less, and to an occasional wagon, broken down and unloaded and hauled to one side. It was a work of temerity to get past those teams on that road, but I passed them in time and came down on the beautiful valley allotted aforetime to the Modocs.

But midway of that seven miles of the worst road in the world, where the rocks smoothed down to the size of camp kettles, I passed several hundred infantry, most of whom were lying prone upon the rocks and fast asleep. Poor fellows! they had had a weary march of near thirty miles that day, and they had a right to be footsore and weary. Enough were awake to guard Capt. Jack and his nation, who were all hauled in five wagons, one of which broke down among the rocks and made additional trouble. The Indians were scattered about on the resting after their bumptious journey. I suggest that hauling them over that seven miles of road should be cause for mitigation of sentence in the cases of even the worst of them. My private opinion is that Little Curley-haired Jack had an intimation of what was to come, and blew his brains out in preference to being tormented thus before his time. Five wagons held the whole Modoc nation! What a commentary on the Modoc war it was to see a squalid crew of women and children, and scarcely two wagon-loads of men, and to know they had defied the United States, and had come very near to being the victors! The forty Modoc warriors who are now so harmless have braved an army of 700 men, armed and equipped with the full paraphernalia of our modern warfare; they have slain two men for every Modoc who was able to bear arms, and the wounded they have maimed number as many more. Only that they quarreled among themselves, they would have been fighting us yet, and would have added largely to that list of dead and wounded. All things considered, the Modoc war has been one of the most startling episodes of our national history, and that sullen-faced savage who buries his face half way in a red blanket, has proved himself no mean general and tactician. I wish the world could have seen those two wagon-loads of Modoc men, guarded, as they were, by about 200 of patriotic infantry.

From Modoc Point to Fort Klamath, a distance of fifteen miles, there lies between the mountains and the lake a wide reach of grass land that has a heavy sod, with little sage brush, and with reaches of pine timber invading the lake valley here and there. It was a blessed change to see this beautiful region in place of the sage brush plains that we had lived among in the South. Yet this region has an altitude that furnishes frosts in July, and makes it difficult to raise ordinary crops. At the lower end of the lake the climate is better, and snow-falls are light. At the agency snows fall much heavier, and crops are very uncertain; and at the fort, five miles above, snows fall twice as deep as at the agency. Williamson's River crosses the plain before you reach the agency, and La-lakes, an old Klamath Chief, keeps a ferry there. That river has a wonderful repute as a fishing ground, and I should hesitate to repeat all the stories I have heard of the sizes and kinds of trout caught there and the immense quantity dried and smoked by the Indians. I can only say that I believe them all, even if I dare not tell them, and some day or other I intend to fish there, and I hope my line will be cast in pleasant places where speckled trout do mostly congregate.

Klamath Agency is situated about fifteen miles from the lower edge of the reservation, in the edge of the pine woods, with a beautiful spring large enough to run a saw-mill and grist-mill gushing out of the bank near by, its flow pellucid and clear as the ether, and so pure that the stony bed seems bright and even brilliant compared with the unwashed world around it. A great meadow stretches off toward the lake, and everywhere the grass flourishes rank and generously. Crooked creeks meander through this meadow and wind in and around it. I shall have more to say about Klamath Reservation separately by and by, and we will ride on for five miles more to reach the military post. The world becomes picturesque as we advance. The Cascade Mountains are all around us, for they envelop the lake and furnish springs to flow into it. Near us are the snowy ridges, and far to the south, more than a hundred miles away, Shasta looks over the intervening ranges to see what we are about. Its snowy summit that is so often above the clouds is visible even here.

On as beautiful a grassy prairie as the eye ever dwelt upon, looking up to the hills and mountains that environ it, and framed around by forests of noble pine, are the garrison buildings and the white tents of the soldiery who have come hither from the Modoc war. That high stockade is being built for the accommodation of captive Modocs; that guard-house contains eleven of the worst—the murderers—who are to await their trial. Scar-Face Charley is not among them, but walks unprisoned and unironed, save that he is restricted to the limits of the stockade. Scar-Face continues to be the Modoc favorite, the most manly and brave-hearted hero of the Modoc war.

As soon as Gen. Elliot and Major Curtis, of San Francisco, and Gen. Granger and Capt. Jaynes, of Vancouver, arrive here, they and Col. Mendenhall will organize as a Military Commission, and Major Curtis will be Judge Advocate. Then the Modoc trials will commence, and how they will last is a question that only red tape and time and other circumstances can answer. NOT I.

PERSONAL.

C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is at the Everett House.

Gen. William Myers, of Washington, D. C.; Gov. O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas; Col. Sam. Tate, of Memphis, and Hon. J. R. Walker, of Salt Lake, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Sydney Norton, of Schenectady, and Hon. G. W. Kneisley, of Dayton, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany; Gen. J. Condit Smith and Hon. N. C. Winslow, of Buffalo; Hon. Henry Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and William Warren, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major J. C. Cash, of Washington; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithica, and O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, are at the Astor House.

Rev. Abner R. Van Nest, of Florence, Italy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. C. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, and D. Bidwell, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. William Brady, of Texas; Capt. R. Frost, of Albany, and John T. Ford, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. William Gurney, of South Carolina, and Hon. C. C. Clay, of Georgia, are at the Coleman House.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg; Congressman R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, and Stanley Blake, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany; Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Prof. F. Gould, of Richfield, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. W. J. Duhamel, of Washington, and Hon. J. R. Fisher, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

Admiral Polo de Barnabe, the Spanish Minister, and Waldemar Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE NEW-MEXICAN SILVER MINES.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News* writes from New-Mexico:

Silver City, the county-seat of Grant County, is about 100 miles west of Mesilla, on the Rio Grande, and is only about seventy-five miles north of Old Mexico, the name given here to the Mexican Republic.

Mesilla is fifty miles north of El Paso (or Franklin,) and is the junction of the two mail stage-routes, the one running north through New-Mexico and Colorado to the Kansas Pacific, the other going west to California via Tucson, in Arizona, seventy miles west of Mesilla. At a small and almost deserted village, called the Mimbres, the California road deflects to the south, the road to Silver City and the adjoining districts bearing to the north-west. I believe it is generally understood that the Texas Pacific passing directly by El Paso, will either cross the Upper Mimbres or run through a deep cañon in the Burro Mountains, in either case coming within fifty or seventy-five miles of Silver City.

The silver deposits of this county were discovered about four years ago, at a place called Ralston, on the road to Arizona, where the outcropping rocks, in many cases rising to the height of several hundred feet, were found to be rich in silver-bearing ore. This ore ranges in value from $12 a ton up to $40, but the country round about is barren of both water and fuel—the two great necessary adjuncts to a cheap system of reducing ores, and the Ralston District will necessarily lie over quietly till the railway comes.

To the nearest point on the Gila River from this place, over suitable ground, it is about thirty-five miles, and there is no doubt of a branch road being built from the main stem, for there is water power enough in the Gila to run a hundred quartz mills of forty-stamp capacity, which would crush 4,000 tons of ore in a day, which, if it only yielded $10 a ton, would be a handsome amount. There are millions of tons of this low grade ore lying above the ground, which has only to be quarried out. To-day it is a white elephant on the hands of the owners, as they must do work on it from time to time in order to comply with the law relative to free locations.

Capitalists from San Francisco, who are always on the lookout for good mining property, secured most of the outcropping lodes, and for a time the excitement concerning them ran high at the Golden Gate. Poor miners, however, could not live on rock alone, and one by one they had to strike out for some diggings that would furnish them with food while they developed their property sufficiently to call the attention of capitalists to it. On the road to the Pinos Altos gold-placer diggings, which has always yielded to industrious labor $2 or $3 per day, a party of these men by pure accident ran across some rich chloride ore lying on the surface of the ground, which was readily reducible, and assayed from several hundred to several thousand dollars per ton. This was the poor man's country, the country they had been looking for, where they might at least make a living without erecting large and expensive machinery. Those that had a mule put up an arrastra and went to grinding. Others who had seen the Mexicans mining in Sonora and Chihuahua in a small way, put up little stone furnaces and smelted out $15 or $20 at a time. Thus was founded Silver City, which, three years ago, was the favorite stamping-ground of the Apaches. Four quartz mills are now in operation, and several large ones are being erected. The town contains several hundred houses, a large number of which are large brick buildings, costing $10,000 each, hotels, saloons, boarding-houses, in the usual proportion. The price of store goods at present ranges about as follows: Flour, $7 per hundred weight; bacon, 35 to 40 cents per pound; coffee, 30 cents per pound; butter, 75 cents to $1 per pound; eggs, 50 cents (?) per dozen; steel, 50 cents per pound, &c. Labor is cheap, owing to the close proximity of Old Mexico, which provides peon labor at from $30 to $40 per month.

Extreme as is the pressure for capital to forward the unfinished railroads of the country, we note large sales of the first mortgage gold bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line. These are now one of the best-paying securities on the market. They are limited to $20,000 per mile, and stand on a basis of $11,500 per mile of cash stock subscription. Sixty miles of the road are finished and doing a large local business. On the residue—fifty-seven miles—much work is done. This line is THE SHORTEST from fresh water to salt, the shortest rival line being nineteen per cent. longer. It must have a vast through business from the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Dominion, and the West to the sea-board. No other road in the country can compare as to tourist attractions. The financial agents of the line are the Messrs. Fairbanks, the renowned manufacturers of weighing machines.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

A large and select company assembled in the parlors in the American House last Tuesday, to witness the nuptials of Frederick K. Clark, son of Col. E. C. Clark, of New-York, and Ella A. Lane, daughter of Col. George W. Lane, of Derry, N. H. Among the guests were the Hon. George H. Sanger, Gen. B. F. Butler, Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, Hon. and Mrs. Charles Doe, Attorney General Clark, of New-Hampshire, Hon. and Mrs. David Cross, J. B. Clark, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. William Little, and other well-known ladies and gentlemen.—*Boston Courier.*

The best and the cheapest. There are a great many imitations and counterfeits. Go to a reliable grocer and insist upon having the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce; only fifty cents per pint bottle.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW REMEDY retains rupture with comfort, night and day, till cured. Sold cheap. Fitted without charge, by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed," and such a friend is HELMBOLD'S BUCHU to the unfortunate sufferer who has been sowing his wild oats. Warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Look out for counterfeits. Genuine has private proprietary stamp of H. T. HELMBOLD on each bottle. Directions accompany. Sold by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

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Millions of Bed-bugs and Cockroaches are killed daily, with Lyon's Insect Powder.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

DIED.

BARTOL.—On Sunday, July 6, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL F. BARTOL, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 469 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BOWDISH.—On Saturday, July 5, Rev. C. G. BOWDISH, of Astoria, Long Island; a member of the Newburg East Conference.

The funeral service will be attended, from the M. E. Church at Astoria, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILLEN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 6, MARY A., widow of Edward F. Cullen, and daughter of the late John Gillelan.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33 East 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DOUGLASS.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1873, at Batavia, N. Y., Mrs. ANNE ELIZA DOUGLASS, widow of the late David Bates Douglass, LL.D., in the 81st year of her age.

HARTSHORN.—On Monday, July 7, WILLIAM L. HARTSHORN, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 437 East 52d-st., on Wednesday next, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family; also, members of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, F. and A. M.; Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M.; Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, K. T., are respectfully and fraternally invited to attend.

LEGGAT.—On July 4, WALTER SCOTT, infant son of Alexander and Anna Leggat.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 105 East 112th-st., Tuesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock.

NEILSON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, 7th inst., in the 55th year of his age, WILLIAM STAATS NEILSON, son of the late Dr. John Neilson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, June 28, JOHN W. ROBERTSON, of New-York City, in the 27th year of his age.

SIMMONS.—On Sunday, July 6, ADA VICTORIA, infant daughter of Joseph and Emma Simmons, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

TAPPAN.—On Monday, July 7, HELENA A. GLASIER, wife of C. P. Tappan, Jr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father-in-law, C. P. Tappan, No. 554 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

VANDERBILT.—RAYMOND, infant son of Cornelius, Jr., and Susie A. Vanderbilt.

Funeral at Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, opposite Amity-street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, June 29, at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., FREDERICK VINCENT, in the 76th year of his age.

WILLIAMS.—At Jersey City, July 7, Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, aged 61.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the leasehold premises corner of Houston and Bedford sts., known as Starr's Armory; being 163½ feet on Houston, and 114 feet on Bedford-st., with the engine and boiler, rated at eighty-horse power.

A SUPERB TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA a perfect cure for general debility and weakness of all kinds. Also nervousness, night sweats, and wasting. Stimulates the appetite, restores the strength, and produces most refreshing sleep. TRY IT! $1 and $2 per bottle. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

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FOR THE PILES USE A. W. KEATING'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, price 25c. Office No. 235 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public. No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday, July 7,) the legal sale announced for the day by James M. Miller, of the property Nos. 48, 50, and 52 Orchard-street, south of Grand-street, being adjourned to to-morrow, July 9. Concerning the suburban auctions held yesterday, namely, at Plainfield, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., and at Tarrytown, this State, by Blackwell & Co., reports will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, auctions are noticed as follows:

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, executor's sale, under the direction of John McLoughlin, Esq., of three lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Second-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, and one lot, 25 by 100.10, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, in rear of above.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the premises, No. 408 First-avenue, east side, 49.5 feet north of Twenty-fourth-street, embracing a lot, in size 94.8 by 100, with a number of frame buildings thereon.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel R. Kendall, Esq., referee, of five lots, with the same number of unfinished houses thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, south side, 102.6 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Lots, together, form plot in size 85.5 by 100.11.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Hart, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 91.11 by 105, on the King's Bridge road, north-east corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, north side, 105.6 feet east of the King's Bridge road.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lease of lot, 25 by 91.11, situate on West Twenty-first-street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Term of lease, twenty-one years from May 1, 1869.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Elizabethport, N. J., on the property, at 3 P. M., unreserved public auction sale of 100 lots, situate in the manufacturing district of Elizabeth, especially adapted for shops, factories, or the residences of operatives, embracing two entire blocks, bounded by Elizabeth-avenue, First-street, Smith-street, Second and Third avenues. Also ten two-story and attic frame cottages, and six one and a half story frame dwellings, all to be sold without reserve. Terms liberal.

By J. M. Gibson, at Lafayette, Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of forty lots, located on the Central Railroad, adjoining Communipaw station, a portion of the Arbuckle estate.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 5.

Bloomingdale Road, s. w. corner 99th-st., 101.4x170.3	$500
Broome-st., s. s., 156.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 22x69.6	12,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 67 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 33x50	24,000
City Hall-place, s. s., 122.6 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 19.10x99.11	15,000
Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Hester-st., 19.3x100x19.6	21,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	30,500
Gouverneur-st., e. s., 78.5 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 25x79.9	12,334
Henry-st., No. 221, n. s., 141.4 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.6x87	12,000
Houston-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 27x74.3	18,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 162.6 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 14x87.6	34,500
Ludlow-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x87.6	13,450
Norfolk-st., e. s., 17.9 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	12,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex-st., 20x75	15,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x75	9,800
2d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x70.6x25.1	27,500
2d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x70.6x25.1	27,500
8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100, ¼ part	5,250
10th-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of 1st-av., 28x92.4	18,550
10th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24.6x94	17,800
16th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	17,000
31st-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	18,500
35th-st., n. s., 267.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.10x98.9	150
36th-st., s. s., 179.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.5x98.9	12,500
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9	7,000
37th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; 38th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9	17,000
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x98.9	22,750
45th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	18,000
55th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x50.5, 7-24 parts; 55th-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of 3d-av., small, indefinite gore, ½ part; 4th-st., s. e. corner Charles-st., 21.6x76.7, ¼ part	6,750
81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x96.11; gore adjoining above, on n. w. corner, being rear of lot adjoining n. e., 33.6x20	300
117th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.11; 118th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.11	15,000
129th-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99.11	6,500
Avenue C, e. s., 94.9 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x83	21,000
2d-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x75	17,000
2d-av., w. s., 74.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 16.5x100	12,000
2d-av., 75 ft. e. of e. s., and 56.11 ft. s. of s. s. 44th-st., 25x18.6	400
3d-av., e. s., extending from 117th-st. to 118th-st., —x87	125,000
4th-av., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 80th-st., 25.6x100; 80th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x110.10	18,000
4th-av., n. w. cor. 13th-st., 20x75; 4th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x75	32,000
4th-av., e. s., 37.8 ft. s. of 36th-st., 18.6x51	12,500
5th-av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 25x100	17,000
8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 46th-st., 24.1x100	37,000
9th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 36th-st., 25x100	27,750
9th-av., s. e. corner of 117th-st., 100.10x100	23,000
10th-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 21st-st., 24.8x100	11,500
Leases.	
8th-av., No. 128, about 5 years, 2 years, per year, $1,800; 3 years, per year	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROADWAY—THE FOLLOWING property: The south-west corner of Broadway and 40th-st., having a frontage on Broadway, viz.: 102.2 x96.— on 40th-st.; north-west corner of Broadway and 40th-st., frontage on Broadway 47.5½x82.9⅝ on 40th-st., also the south-west corner of Broadway and 41st-st., with frontage on Broadway of 92.3½x157.10⅝; whole block on 41st-st. extending to the 7th-av., on which there is another frontage of 98.9. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE & SON, No. 261 East 4th-st., or to C. F. HUNTER, Esq., President of the People's Bank, Canal-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BEST SMALL MODERN THREE-story house in the Fifth Ward, near Canal-st.; only $3,000 cash required; possession at any time. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM-SIZED three or four story house, in a good location, between Lexington and 8th-avs., not to cost more than $25,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, STATEN Island, a country residence; twenty-seven acres, well stocked with fruit; fine grove and shore front; would make a good club property; good fishing. Address WOOD & HUGHES, No. 16 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, a very complete house; has all the modern conveniences; lot, one acre; three minutes to Montrose Depot; thirty-four trains daily. Inquire of the owner, No. 352 West 32d-st.

DARIEN, CONN.—FOR SALE, AT REDUCED figures, a charming place of three acres, good house, barn, &c.; garden and shade; near the Sound; excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN AND grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL LITtle cottage, with nine rooms, delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, having fruit and vegetable garden; will be rented or sold at a bargain. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LOTS ON LONG ISLAND RAILROAD $10 each, adjoining depot and village; high ground; healthy location. Office 109 4th-av., open from 9 to 4.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—TWO PLOTS OF one and a half acres each, near Ocean-av. and West End Hotel. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED FLATS TO RENT.—HAVE ALL the modern improvements and comforts of a home; small families intending housekeeping will find they have all the advantages; location healthy and desirable, and easy of access by two lines of cars. Apply at No. 316 West 14th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FLOOR; three large rooms and bath-room, in a private house, to gentlemen only, at No. 17 East 12th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 102 EAST 17th-st., near Union-square, the whole or in part to a small American family.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BUY LAND AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
TUESDAY, JULY 8,
At 3 o'clock, on the premises, at

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.,

Sixteen dwellings and 100 business lots, in a rapidly growing neighborhood near the Factories of Singers, Whitlock, Worrell, Moore, Towers, Munsell & Thompson, and others.
No free tickets nor lunch; terms easy; sale positive.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of Referee,
200 superior lots near three depots,
Thirteen miles from 42d-st.; one mile from the new City line, in the garden of Westchester.
Musical Fête Champêtre. Summer Jubilee Excursion. Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.
Train leaves 42d-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Free tickets, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row.
THURSDAY, JULY 10,
at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises in DELANCEY PARK, AT

ORIENTA,

Mamaroneck Harbor, Westchester County, N. Y.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THOS. L. RUSHMORE, ESQ., OF
200 FIRST-CLASS VILLA SITES.
Splendid property, on the Sound, one hour from the City, accessible by either railroad or steam-boat. Very choice location, surrounded by costly improvements, and every way desirable.
STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION FLEET EXTRAORDINARY, PALACE BARGE, W. H. MORTON.
Grafulla's Band. Free Collation. Harrison &c.
Free tickets for Excursion, Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THE FINAL CALL.—REMEMBER THE GREAT absolute sale of forty magnificent lots on the Arbuckle estate at Lafayette, Fifteenth Ward, Jersey City, takes place THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., rain or shine, on the premises; terms very easy; free excursion; collation; Governor's Island Band, &c. Take special train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. Maps, free passes at depot, or from J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, at Real Estate Exchange Sales-room, 31 Montgomery-st., corner Greene, Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JULY 11, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
One lot, on north side 122d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., size 25x½ block.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, one lot on the north side 115th-st., ninety-five feet east 1st-av.; size, 25x100.10.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.
WM. H. LEONARD, GEO. W. PARSONS, ALMIRA M. REED, } Executors.
f11-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNEGIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.
JAMES WILSON, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.
f25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.
ISAAC C. OGDEN, JOHN LEFOY BROWER, A. THEW H. BROWER, } Executors.
ap29-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.
LEWIS H. TYLER, WILLIAM H. JANSEN, } Executors.
je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.
SARAH J. DONOHOE, Executrix.
my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.
CHARLES A. DEAN, WM. L. DEAN, } Executors.
je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
CORNELIA M. GREENLY, Executrix.
ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.
BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.
my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873. ANN DUNN, Executrix.
f4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, JR., BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.
jy1-1aw6moTu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM ENGINE AND IRON ROOF FOR SALE.—A beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 72-inch stroke, of superior finish, great strength, and well adapted for factory, plantation, or mining purposes; will be sold at a low price if applied for immediately, as the owners have no further use for it, and want the room it occupies. Also, iron roof, 35x50 feet, with wrought-iron columns and rafters. R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF AN old-established lumber-yard, on North River, below 30th-st., with office, stables, sheds, &c.; harness and trucks if wanted. Address Box No. 1,025, Lower Post-office.

FOR SALE—DOG CART; TWO WHEELS, IN EXcellent order. C. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF H. ANSPACHER & CO., manufacturers of paper-hangings, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. ANSPACHER is alone authorised to collect outstanding accounts and sign the firm name in liquidation.
HERMAN ANSPACHER. GEO. GODFREY, JR.
No. 220 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESday,) July 8, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: 4,514 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo bark *Billy Simpson*, and can be examined on Pier No. 18 East River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN OFFICE, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be had a great number of French nurses, lady's maids, chamber-maids, and girls for all other capacities; also, German and first-class Irish help, waiters, and coachmen; servants can be suited immediately by calling.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP AND all help wanting situations call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av. Professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A POSITION THAT would give her a home for herself and child, two years old; was a teacher and is accustomed to the care of children in a family; references exchanged. Address M. S. R., Box No. 3,235 Post-office, New-York.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES AND PRIVATE FAMIlies wishing first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, both male and female, should call at WALKER'S, No. 123 6th-av., over drug store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, 645 6TH-AV., FORMERLY with Bedell, will be found desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, boarding and Summer houses, for City and country.

A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN WOULD LIKE to go traveling with a small family. Call at No. 131 West 25th-st.

BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, NEWLY ARrived, not speaking any English; plays on piano, and does fancy work. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; no objection to hotel, boarding-house, or private family; City or country; can be seen until engaged; best of City reference. Call at No. 447 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A VERY superior Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing; she is an excellent bread and cake maker, and can do the best of family cooking; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK FOR all kinds of desserts, soups, cake, bread, and biscuit, &c.; is economical, neat, and highly recommended; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 329 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, good baker; country or City; best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and as cook. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTESTant cook; is thorough in English, French and German cooking; can give the very best reference from first families. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; excellent baker in bread and pastry; has no objection to the country or City; best City reference. Call at 556 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A PRIvate family; wages $18 to $20. Address T. D. Hashagen, Tomkinsville, Staten Island.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOK, with the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, good washer and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them, in City or country; will give best recommendations from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c; wages moderate in a good home; will go in the country if desired; has best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st. corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A respectable young Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good, willing girl, understands plain cooking thoroughly, is a good laundress, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY a neat, industrious girl; is an excellent washer, ironer, and cook; a respectful, willing, and economical servant; City or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl, in a private family; has excellent references, is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. — IN country or City, by a competent chamber-maid and waitress, who is willing to assist with the washing; she can furnish good references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, WASHing or House-worker.—By a real good girl, willing to work and make herself agreeable in every way; can give the best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

EMPLOYERS WANTING EXCELLENT COLored cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, pantry-maids, dish-washers, scrub-women, &c., can be supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av. Summer boarding-houses and hotels a specialty.

GIRLS.—YOU CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS SITUAtions, City or country, by applying at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, who is desirous of obtaining a good permanent home in a private family at moderate wages; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and will be generally useful in any capacity. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family; has good references; is a good cook, and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman; can do plain cooking and family work in general; has no objection to be generally useful; is a very nice washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PRACTICAL GERMAN woman, a first-class cook or house-keeper; understands her business in all its branches; City or country; good City references. Call or address No. 106 Spring-st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family; has excellent references, is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble woman, (Protestant) as housekeeper, or any position of trust; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS GENeral housework; is only six months in the country; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 320 East 74th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl; country or City. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, highly recommended; speaks French, English, German, and some Italian; can dress hair, wait on a lady, cut and fit dresses; is a good operator on the sewing-machine; no objection to travel. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or to do Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman who can flute, puff, polish, and do up all kinds of fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references from last employer, who is about to sail for Europe. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who understands her business perfectly; or would do chamber-work or sewing; can give reference for either work from first families. Call at the Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir Park.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, in a private family, as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 306 East 24th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a gentleman's family; Protestant English woman; excellent references. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROFESSED LAUNDRESS SOlicits the washing for a few private families, or gentlemen, to do at her rooms; best references. Call or address No. 160 West 28th-st., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, in a private family as laundress; has good City references. Call at No. 109 6th-av., store.

LAUNDRESS. — A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes gentlemen's washing, and will go out by the day. Call at No. 41 West 45th-st., rear.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A REFINED YOUNG Italian woman; speaks good French and Spanish; understands children, and is a good seamstress; plain hair-dresser; would do light chamber-work; can give satisfactory references. To be seen from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; experienced nurse for young or growing children; good operator, &c.; very respectable; recommended as honest, sober, kind, and obliging to children and others; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant-nurse; understands its care from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; one and three years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG and tidy Protestant woman in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent, and has the best of City references; City or country. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN HIGHLY RECOMMENDED as nurse for infants or growing children; has no objection to the country all the time; is neat, pleasant, and affectionate to children. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO IS a first-class nurse in all kinds of sickness, to travel with or wait on an invalid lady or gentleman for the Summer; best references from doctors and families. Address Nurse, Station D, Bible House.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the highest reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-lare.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Brooklyn, June 30, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 8, for $350,000 seven per cent. "City of Brooklyn" bonds, to be issued for the following purposes, viz.: $50,000 Central-avenue Sewer, due in 1883; $300,000 New-York Bridge, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925, (being the ninth installment on the city's subscription to the bridge.) Proposals to state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The Controller reserves the right to reject any bids not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; SHE IS young and thoroughly competent; or as nurse and plain seamstress for grown children; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WET NURSE, WITH SATISFACtory reference. Apply at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery, second floor, front, after 10 A. M., for three days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING English and German, as nurse; best reference. Call at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 526 47th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WASHING AND IRONING, PUFFING AND fluting, neatly done, or ladies' suits done up in style, or an excellent woman to work out. Call on Mrs. Regan, at No. 338 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent; well recommended from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH BEST CITY REFerences, literary work for authors or publishers; copying, revising, or correcting manuscript, correspondence, reading, proof reading, or anything which common sense, literary tastes, and some experience can enable one to do. Address L., Station F., New-York.

MALES.

BAR-KEEPER.—IN SUMMER HOTEL; FIRST-class references from hotel just left; age thirty; no incumbrance; salary moderate; can keep accounts, and take the management, if required. Address Mr. Norton, No. 3 Whitehall-st., Castle Garden.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS work; lived many years in England; best City references from last place. Address James, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler; with the best of City references; has always been as head butler or steward. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable North of Ireland Protestant aged twenty-seven years; is an excellent driver and groom; can also milk and do plain gardening, and thoroughly understands all branches of farm work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer, who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c., COOK, &c.—ON A GENtleman's place in the country, by a man and wife; the man as coachman and plain gardener, &c.; the wife as cook and laundress; both are reliable and trustworthy servants; willing and not afraid of work; best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, very respectable, intelligent, sober, honest; understands the care of horses; good driver; willing to do any kind of work; a gentleman's place or house; would suit a doctor country or city; terms moderate. Address Scotch Box No. 210 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THORoughly understands his duty; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; learning and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., No. 175 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, GERMAN; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver, sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman; a first-class man in every respect; keeps his establishment second to no other; strictly temperate; trustworthy in every respect. Address O. K., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and groom; has a full knowledge of the business; is willing and perfectly reliable; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Address W. R. B., No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; best references from last employer. Address J. R., No. 21 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT MAN as coachman; he is sober and obliging; he has good reference; is married; has no family. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man on a farm; can do all branches, such as plowing, milking, mowing, cradling, tending machines, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years of age, to take care of road horses; no objection to go to the country; references. Address D. C., for two days, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED, who understands the management of green-house and graperies, laying out and improving place, cultivating fruits and vegetables; wife would attend to dairy; good City references given for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address C. H., Box 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, pleasure-grounds; has the best of references; is sober, industrious and obliging. Address D. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FARMER, OR GARDENER and Farmer.—By a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands all branches of farm-work and vegetable gardening; would take charge and act as working overseer, if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO take care of an invalid gentleman; best City reference. Address T. I. Page, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PORTER IN HOTEL, SUMMER HOUSE, STORE OR Bell Boy.—By a young man aged twenty-six years, who has good experience in the above duties; has best recommendations for industry, sobriety, capability; will go in City or country. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIous man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; is willing; not afraid of work, and can furnish the best of City references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN; in the country; would do most any kind of work; take care of a horse; wages not so much an object as to be in the country. Address F., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN and his wife in a private family; the man as waiter and his wife as first-class cook, (bon cordon bleu;) good references. Address A. E. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter or butler; understands every branch of the business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference from his last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-four, as second waiter in a first-class private family; has first-class City reference from last and former employers. Address for two days H. Y., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; good City references. Address J. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good references. Address A. N., No. 150 East 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter; country preferred; best of references. Call at present employer's, No. 39 East 21st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, to go into the country until November; he must understand his business thoroughly, and have unexceptionable City references. Apply to JOSEPH CLEARY, No. 332 East 24th-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO GO to the country; good reference; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; five in family; must understand washing and ironing. Call at No. 54 West 17th-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight*, and thirty-three miles shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI.)

Pursuant to the provisions of a deed of mortgage made to the undersigned as trustees by the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) dated July 1, 1871, to secure certain bonds of that Company, known as its SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, the undersigned hereby invite proposals to be made by the holders of such bonds to sell them to the said trustees, fifty thousand dollars having been paid to the undersigned by said company to be appropriated to the purchasing, canceling, and returning to the company said bonds, as provided in said deed of mortgage. Such proposals must be made in writing and sent to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1873, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, stating the number of said bonds offered for sale, and the lowest price asked for the same. The lowest bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals.
EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

DRY GOODS.

SASH RIBBONS! SASH RIBBONS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

6-inch Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, ALL SILK, WARRANTED, 69c. per yard.
7-inch Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, 85c. per yard, all silk.
6-inch Colors at 50c. and 60c.
7-inch Colors at 75c., 85c. per yard, oil-boiled.
7-inch Colors in Gro Grain, 75c. per yard.
Plain and Watered Sashes, 50c., 60c., 75c., and 85c. per yard.
Gro Grain Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., and 38c. per yard.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HAVE MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED DEVINCK PRIZE FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

A

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 ... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 ... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-Fifth Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE

Germania Fire Insurance Company,

No. 175 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held to-day, there was declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
Twenty-second Dividend.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.
The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.
C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a half per Cent. will be paid in cash on and after the 15th day of July, to stockholders of record at this date at the Mercantile National Bank, New York, and at the Company's Office, Watertown. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th day of June till the date of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1873	376,290 31

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.
F. S. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.
SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.
THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1873, to stockholders of record on July 10, 1873.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after July 10, 1873, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC Railroad Company of both Land and Construction Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company, No. 50 Exchange-place.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.
F. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Cuba, Wednesday, July 9 Asmania, Sat'day, July 12
Scotia, Wednesday, July 16 Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
Algeria, Wed'day, July 23 Batavia, Saturday, July 26
Russia, Wed'day, July 30 Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 9

Steerage marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Outhwaite.....Saturday, July 19, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, Wenstrom.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brace.....Thursday, July 17, at 1030 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, 90, 100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage.....$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Victoria.....Wed., July 9 Australia.....Sat., July 26
Circassia.....Wed., July 12 Columbia.....Wed., July 30
Caledonia.....Wed., July 16 Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2
India.....Sat., July 19 Assyria.....Wed., Aug. 6
Olympia.....Wed., July 23 Castalia.....Sat., Aug. 9

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M.
GAELIC.....SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in the MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Specials from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Londdn, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Swedish ports, Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

E. A. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Tuesday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 19
PEREIRE (DU HAVRE).....Saturday, July 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Round trip tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving the trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 44 of NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Grand.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman.....July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Brown, Jr.....July 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 13, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship
HARALD HAARFAGER,
Capt. Lund, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on

TUESDAY, July 8.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

	Currency.	Currency.
To London, first cabin	$55	Steerage.....$30
To Bergen, first cabin	50	Steerage.....30
" Christiania, first cabin	50	Steerage.....30

The new steam-ship KONG SVERRE will follow on July 22.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month for

MERRIMACK, Capt. Ward.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Silcox.....Sept. 23

These steamers call at Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILKINSON, TUESDAY, July 15.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.....Wednesday, July 9
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 79 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU,
AND CHILI.

July 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. , leaving Panama about the 29th for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 30th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. Bullay, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairgloth, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Beckett, Wednesday, July 9.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Saturday, July 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, July —.
For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 17
CUBA (Havana and Mexico).....July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).....July 31

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....July 10

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by Hon. J. R. Nones, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Dayis, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,309 Broadway, E. D.; No. 606 Sixth, corner 26th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—

On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 23d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d	1:00 "	Wed., 2d	7:30 "
Thurs., 3d	2:00 "	Thurs., 3d	8:30 "
Sat., 5th	3:00 "	Sat., 5th	9:00 "
Mon., 7th	10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	6:00 "
Tues., 8th	7:00 "	Mon., 7th	3:30 P. M.
		Tues., 8th	3:00 "

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50,

BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING

at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT

Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS COMBELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE

PROVINCES via new steam-ship HALIMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY

Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL BERDWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE

new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE

Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. Mangan, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 86th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th	6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th	8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th	5:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 9:30 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 A. M., via Pier W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Farmingdale, Hightstown, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 3, 9:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 P. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars for Danville, Williamsport, &c.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, Easton, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

8:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for the new running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,309 Broadway, E. D.; No. 606 Sixth, corner 26th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—

On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 23d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 1st	12:30 P. M.	Tues., 1st	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 2d	1:00 "	Wed., 2d	7:30 "
Thurs., 3d	2:00 "	Thurs., 3d	8:30 "
Sat., 5th	3:00 "	Sat., 5th	9:00 "
Mon., 7th	10:30 A. M.	Mon., 7th	6:00 "
Tues., 8th	7:00 "	Mon., 7th	3:30 P. M.
		Tues., 8th	3:00 "

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50,

BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING

at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT

Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS COMBELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE

PROVINCES via new steam-ship HALIMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY

Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL BERDWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE

new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE

Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton

FRANCE.

THE POLICY OF THE LEFT-CENTRE.

The following is the full text of the letter of the newly-elected President of the Left-Centre, M. Léon Say, addressed to M. Christophle, the late President:

VIENNA, June 21.—My dear Colleague: I learn that during my absence the Left-Centre have done me the honor to choose me for their President. I succeed you at a time when it would have been easier for me to follow you; but what consoles me, and what will render my task less difficult, is the opportunity of being able to inspire myself with what you yourself have done before me.

The change of government ought not, in fact, have any influence on the political programme you have always defended. We have seen descend from power the illustrious statesman to whom the Assembly, who then obeyed the voice of the country, had confided the Presidency of the Republic, and we have consequently lost the representation of our ideas in the Cabinet. But our programme has not ceased to be true, neither has it ceased to be a programme of conciliation, for it is based on moderation, or, rather, it is moderation itself. Can we not, ought we not, therefore, to come to this first conclusion, viz.: not to employ, in the struggles we shall have to sustain, any processes of discussion that are not essentially moderate? Our opposition cannot be either systematic or annoying. And when I speak of our moderation, am I not in the right? May it not be said of us, as M. Thiers one day said of himself, that our rôle is to prevent parties from rushing on one another? What, in fact, do we desire, if it be not to offer a ground of conciliation, without making concessions which would weaken us, to all of our colleagues who are ready to sacrifice some of their leanings and affections to the necessity of forming a stable government? We are able, with the greatest faith in the world, to satisfy those who sit more to the Left or to the Right than we—the former by demanding the definite organization of the Republic, and the latter by demanding the practice of the most conservative principles. No other group of political men can say as much; some because their will is not strong enough to talk of the Republic, others because they have not sufficient recognized authority to speak of a conservative policy.

The whole question is, whether, in the conflict of extreme opinions, we shall be listened to by those who could rally to our programme. We shall be listened to, I doubt not, if we remain faithful to our policy, and if we endeavor to make it triumph with no other ambition than the desire of doing good and seeing good done. To those who know the Assembly and the scattered state of opinions, it is easy to see that many deputies who belong to different parties are separated from one another only by very slight shades. It is not impossible to amalgamate those shades, and make out of them a veritable majority; for, it must be acknowledged, all attempts hitherto made have been based on coalitions, and we have not yet met with a majority in the Parliamentary sense of the term. Alliances have been made without sacrifices, and everybody has reserved his *arrière pensée*.

Coalitions, however, cannot govern; they are made with other objects than to establish; they destroy but do not create, and if it be impossible to do without them they will lead us, by the powerlessness to act, to an anticipated dissolution of the Assembly. That dissolution, I fear not to confess, would frighten me much if it resulted in the bequeathing to another unique and sovereign Assembly the solution of all the existing questions. Not that I believe much in the Constitutional laws, because Parliaments that succeed one another consider themselves naturally independents of one another. Therefore was it wise to propose, as the late Government did, a law of political organization which could always be dealt with the same as other laws? But it is prudent to prepare for the future elections on electoral ground, which shall be neither that of the Republic, nor that of the Monarchy. If we are to avoid terrific hazards, the Republic must be organized as a regular government ought to be, in order that the only words to be inscribed on the electoral banner shall be—Conservatism or Radicalism. It is only at this price that Radicalism can be beaten.

The new coalition, it is evident, will not lead us either to pacification or to the accomplishment of the task I have just indicated. It will lead us to nothing, because it cannot produce anything but its natural fruit—that is to say, a *provisoire énervant*. The *provisoire* is an expedient which saved us one day, but which will ruin us to-day. We may, therefore, be permitted to foresee, without being a political prophet, but by considering the elements of dissolution of which it is composed, the natural end of the Coalition that is in power. That dislocation may result in two things—either the dissolution of the Assembly, which I fear, or a moderate majority which will be obliged to take up our programme. A majority will never be formed if it be not formed out of the Centres largely extended, and to that veritable majority, if it be constituted, a majority which will exclude the two extremes, we might afford serious elements of stability, to the great good of our country. Accept, &c. LEON SAY.

DIPSOMANIA AND DISHONESTY.

John Taylor, chemist, writes as follows to the London *Times*, under date of June 24: "Very kindly allow me a short space in your columns to relate an incident which has recently happened to me, the publication of which, I hope, may serve as a caution to my brother pharmacists. On Sunday night last, or rather at 2:30 A. M. on Monday, I was aroused by the ringing of my night-bell. As is my usual habit, I looked out from my bedroom window, and saw a man waiting at my door. In answer to my inquiry as to what he wanted, he told me he was a medical man, and required medicine. I dressed myself, and came down into the pharmacy, and on opening the door was asked if I could supply some chloroform. I stated that it was not my practice to retail such a preparation to those I had not the pleasure of knowing, but if he were a medical man and would give me his name and address, I would let him have it. He told me he was Dr. ——, of ——terrace. The address I purposely suppress, as I find there are respectable practitioners residing on the same terrace, and I have since discovered that the name and address were both false. He was evidently *au courant* with his subject, for he described the particular kind of chloroform he required, and which was to be that made by Messrs. Duncan and Hockhart, from pure alcohol. I told him that I supposed I ought to feel flattered (which I did not) at his selecting my pharmacy when he must have so many chemists nearer his own home than I was, but presumed that he required it for some accouchement in this neighborhood. No, he wanted it for himself, as he suffered from epileptic fits, and felt that he then had one coming on, and that nothing relieved him but the inhalation of a few drops of chloroform. I expressed my surprise that he did not keep such a remedy by him, but was met by the ready excuse that on going to his bottle he found it had all evaporated, and that he had been to half a dozen different druggists before he came to me, and could get none of them to supply him. They were wiser than I was. However, it ended by my letting him have the chloroform. As soon as I handed it to him he sprinkled a drachm or so on his white cambric handkerchief, and seating himself comfortably began to inhale it. I suggested to him the expediency of his employing the remedy in the privacy of his own chamber, but it was in vain, he would not move. I told him I was anxious to get to my bed, and that I was getting tired of a reception that had been forced upon me at an unseasonable hour of the night. Affairs began to assume a disagreeable aspect. I opened the door wide and looked up and down the street for a stray policeman or a passing cab, but in vain; not a soul could I see, and I could not readily summon any of my own household. He was a tall, powerful man, and I felt how unequally matched we should have been had it ended in a trial of physical force. He had not inhaled enough to thoroughly satisfy him, but sufficient to make him an exceedingly disagreeable visitor. At last, by dint of threats and persuasion, I induced him to leave, but he flatly refused me the slightest remuneration, and reeled off with my bottle in his pocket. Now, this man is evidently a confirmed dipsomaniac; he has not the means of indulging in the usual stimulants resorted to by that class, neither does he care to pay for his chloroform. He has cunning enough to know, as a rule, that at the dead of the night only one would attend the summons of a chemist's night-bell, and that he would have a favorable field for his plans. For the information of my professional brethren, I would mention that he is a well-built, broad-shouldered man, about six feet high, dressed in a light tourist suit, and with large flowing whiskers—such, I think, as are technically termed, 'Piccadilly weepers.' Should such an individual present himself at night to any of my fellow-chemists, I hope they will not allow themselves to be swindled of their goods, and robbed of their night's rest as I was."

FRESH TROUBLES FOR CRETE.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Neue Freie Presse* says that the island of Crete is again in a very disturbed state. The correspondent attributes this agitation to the refusal of the Governor, Savfet Pasha, to remit the tithes imposed for the year 1866. It was represented to him by the National Council of the island that the year in question was that of the Cretan insurrection, and that as the land did not produce anything in that year, the land-owners could not fairly be called upon for tithes. The Governor, however, although he presided in the Council, refused to listen to their arguments, and, after addressing some very menacing words to them, left the room. Upon this the Council, who had already had to complain on previous occasions of the attempts of the authorities to prevent them from exercising the rights conferred upon them by the organic statute of the island, at once drew up a collective address to the Governor, stating that they had come to the conclusion that, after what had passed, they would no longer be able to represent their country with proper dignity, and that they would therefore give up their seats in the Council and return to their homes. Savfet Pasha was so incensed at this proceeding that he ordered five of the delegates, whom he suspected of being the instigators of the opposition, to be arrested and imprisoned. The remaining members of the Council then went to the Governor to ask for the release of their colleagues; and this being refused, they demanded to be allowed to share their imprisonment. At length the Governor consented to release the five members who had been arrested; but the Council still adhered to its determination not to resume its sittings, and addressed a petition to the Porte demanding the dismissal of Savfet Pasha and the restoration of all their rights as provided by the organic statute. This affair, proceeds the correspondent, has produced such excitement among the population that the Turkish Government has decided to send a special commissioner to the island to inquire into the complaints of the Cretans. There seems to be no intention, however, of recalling Savfet Pasha, and this is just one of those small grievances which are most likely to produce a sudden outbreak in the island. "It should not be forgotten," he concludes, "that Cretan insurrections have always arisen out of very insignificant causes, and that of late the country has again been acted upon by foreign influences tending to upset the friendly relations which now exist between Greece and Turkey. The Porte made a great mistake in sending to Crete an employe of the Ministry of War like Savfet Pasha; such a province as Crete should be ruled not by a military administrator, but by a man prepared to respect the exceptional privileges which have been conferred upon it by the organic statute."

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Le Follet says: "The charming promenade and indoor toilettes, made of such materials as cambric, percale, foulardi, ne and washing-satin, are increasing every day. The washing satins make very effective underskirts for white muslin dresses for young ladies, married or single—they are so very silky in appearance, and make such handsome drapery. If the best quality is purchased—which is always desirable—it washes well and retains its color to the last, and there is not a fourth of the expense of a silk of inferior quality.

Washing-dresses are ornamented in such a manner that the trimmings are not injured by washing, and the drapery of the tunic is arranged to unfasten. This is managed by the substitution of strings, which can be tied and untied, for the usual sewn plaits and folds. Fluted frills and plaitings wash better than anything; but crossway bands and puffings get up very well if intrusted to a careful laundress.

Ribbon trimmings are very fashionable. Though comparatively expensive, they are not uneconomical wear, as they can be transferred from one dress to another.

The fichus and pélerines worn are innumerable, and new varieties make their appearance every day. They almost all have frills round the throat.

Frills and ruffs round the throats of high or open dresses are much worn, but ladies of fashion do not carry them to the exaggerated extent and *outré* size of many seen in the shop windows. There will always, unfortunately, be persons who are only attracted by eccentricities, but all extremes are avoided by *real élégantes*.

If a dress is composed of two colors, every single portion and article of the whole toilette must reproduce the two colors. For instance, a blue and green dress, or blue dress trimmed with green, would look egregiously vulgar and in bad taste, accompanied by a blue bonnet and green parasol, or vice versa, in spite of those colors being the same as the dress. The bonnet must be of the two colors; the parasol also. In the latter case this is very easy. Ribbon bows are always fastened to the top of every fashionable ombrelle, and, of course, these would be arranged to carry out the colors of the toilette.

For out of doors the pale colors are most elegantly worn; the brilliant tints are reserved for indoor and evening wear. There are some lovely new shades of green, which will be suitable to the prettier and more Summer-like combination of color than white and green is impossible. Most of the light green dresses we have seen have been either covered or trimmed with white muslin or lace.

The styles of dress now worn may be divided into three, viz., of course, a few subdivisions and varieties; the robe de chambre for indoor morning wear, the costume for walking or indoor wear, and the robe drapée or long dress.

The robe de chambre "Princesse" is the favorite shape, cut all in one, going to the figure, but not fitting closely.

It is worthy of notice that the throats of high bodices, whatever the style or material, are cut very slightly pointed in front. This is to allow of the frills so generally worn, setting a little away from the throat, instead of close around. The costumes of other materials are made walking length, and, of course, are not so restricted as to the style of their trimming.

Mantles are much more worn than has been the case for two or three seasons. Some are very elegant and effective, and profusely ornamented.

The evening dresses are of lighter colors and more diaphanous materials than ever. For young unmarried ladies nothing is so elegant or so becoming as white trimmed with colored flowers or ribbons.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AT VIENNA.

The following statement of the policy of the Austrian Government with regard to the financial crisis is published by the *Montagsrevue*: "It was evident to all impartial observers that the senseless conduct of the Vienna Exchange during the last few years must lead to a disastrous reaction. In order to provide as much as possible against this result the Government has, since it entered office, taken every legal means—which of course could only be of a negative kind—to moderate speculation by maintaining the greatest reserve in the grant of concessions, &c., and exercising strict supervision over joint-stock companies. These steps, and the warning of the Government, unfortunately produced no effect; the law was repeatedly evaded, and the present crisis was the result. * * * The Government at first abstained from any direct intervention, but when the Vienna Exchange, by its proceedings on the 9th of May, deprived itself of credit, it was found absolutely necessary, in order to prevent not only the money market, but the industry and commerce of the country, from being endangered, to suspend the Bank act. * * * At the same time the Minister of Finance did everything in his power to alleviate the crisis. He was in constant communication with the representatives of the principal firms and institutions of the capital and the provinces, and used his influence, generally with success, to maintain firms and undertakings about whose solidity there could be no doubt. These efforts have been so far successful that industry and commerce have remained practically unaffected by the crisis. It continues, however, on the money-market, and although its causes are of a similar kind to those which produced an enormous rise in the value of securities a few months ago, the Government finds it absolutely necessary to take further measures of relief, especially as the excessive depreciation of securities may ultimately have a prejudicial effect on trade. It is found that the suspension of the bank act does not afford the necessary relief, and the Minister of Finance is now consulting with the managers of the principal banking-houses and other firms as to the best means to be adopted with the object of reviving confidence and restoring credit."

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Late news from the west coast of Africa brings tidings from Cape Coast Castle to June 1. Her Majesty's ships-of-war Druid, Seagull, Coquette, and Merlin, were in the river and ready to render any assistance to the Europeans and natives on shore against the approach of the Ashantees, who remained about two days' march from the town, but it was believed that their delay in attacking Cape Coast Castle was merely a feint to cover the march upon Elmina. There was, however, no doubt as to the ravages which fever and small-pox had made in the Ashantee forces, as deserters reaching Cape Coast Castle corroborated previously. On the retreat of the Fantees into Cape Coast Castle after the last engagement with the Ashantees, the women attacked the former for their cowardice, and asked permission to march out and attack the Ashantees, but Capt. Hoskins prevented such an unseemly performance. With the exception of the war preparations at Cape Coast Castle there is nothing else to report from that place, for though trade was dull health was very good. There had been a good deal of sickness at Loanda, but when the Africa left the health of the port was improving. It was thought there would be a good round nut season, and that a large business would be done.

RUSSIA'S NEW RAILWAYS.

The Russian Government is now engaged, says the *Eastern Budget*, in considering a plan for constructing a new network of railways in the Empire, which would comprise frontier lines of railway of a total length of 4,000 versts. The railways now existing in Russia constitute a complete strategical railway system, which is based on the three principal lines to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff respectively. All the central points of the military system of European Russia are thus easily attainable by railway, and it is now proposed to adopt a similar plan for Asiatic Russia. The main line is to proceed direct from St. Petersburg to Tashkend. M. De Lesseps' proposal has now been definitively declined by the Russian Government. On the other hand, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has, we are told, informed M. De Lesseps that the Czar has authorized M. De Lesseps' son and M. Cotard, engineer, to travel in the Russian provinces between Orenburg and Samarcand, to survey the country with a view to the construction of M. De Lesseps' projected railway."

FUNERAL OF MRS. HAMBLIN.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Eliza Mary Ann Hamblin, widow of the late Thomas Sowerby Hamblin, and formerly a well-known actress, took place yesterday from her late residence, No. 146 West Twenty-fourth-street. It was attended by many members of the theatrical profession. Rev. Father Guicheteau, of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, conducted the burial service. The body was taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

AN ARM, LEG, AND TWO RIBS OF THE VICTIM BROKEN.

Coroner Bassett, of Peekskill, was engaged yesterday in the investigation of the circumstances under which Mrs. Mary Donnelly, wife of Patrick Donnelly, residing in Clinton-street, Beekmantown, or North Tarrytown, in the township of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, came to her death. Mrs. Donnelly died on Thursday evening, and when Mrs. Daily, who had been taking care of the woman, proceeded to wash the corpse, she found an arm broken. A daughter of the deceased, by a former husband, remarked that her step-father had broken it. And on the arrival of a young man, a relative of the family, to attend the funeral, he gathered sundry facts in regard to the treatment of Mrs. Donnelly by her husband. Information was sent to Coroner Bassett on the subject; whereupon the interment of the deceased was postponed by his order, and an examination of the body made, which led to the discovery that the right thigh-bone, the right arm, and two ribs were broken. Under these circumstances, Patrick Donnelly was temporarily committed to the County Jail until yesterday, when the inquest was commenced. From information gathered independently of the proceedings before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased was previously the wife of Martin Callahan, formerly a truckman on the Hudson River Railroad; that sometime during the Southern rebellion, he joined the Union Army and lost his life, leaving a widow and some four or five children. She obtained a pension which was regularly paid to her. This pension-money together with what she earned as forewoman in the silk factory of Lovett Brothers, enabled her to save about $1,000. About a year ago she was induced to re-enter the bonds of matrimony, and sacrificed her pension, her second husband being Patrick Donnelly, who is understood to have been twice married before.

Dr. Nicholas H. Freeland, on being examined, testified as follows: I was called to view the body of Mrs. Mary Donnelly, lying in the receiving-vault of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. I found the right arm broken between the elbow and shoulder-joint; the hip was fractured, the thigh-bone was broken off, two ribs were also fractured on the right side, and there might have been more, but I did not notice it. The flesh was softer about the fractures, and there were blue spots on the arm and a discoloration of the abdomen, but the body appeared to be in a fair state. I did not discover any indication of disease. The injuries described would be sufficient to produce death, but the examination I made does not enable me to say whether they did or not. The shrunken conditions as though violence had been used. I should judge that the three injuries mentioned could not be inflicted by falling out of bed.

Mary Ann Callahan, daughter of the deceased by former husband, aged thirteen years, testified as follows: My mother died July 3. I lived with her during her last illness. I was at home just two weeks before she died. I had been living out. The prisoner there is my step-father. I have seen my step-father beating my mother with his fists within the last three months. She was in bed, sick and helpless, at the time. She cried out: "Oh, my foot!" That was all she said. He struck her on the knee, and on the mouth also, the same night. He was tight, and loud when he came into the house from his work. I remember one evening when he came in from work he went to lift mother out of a chair and his shoulder got under my mother's arm, when she said, "Oh, Mike, you have broken my arm." He replied, "Oh, no, it is nothing." The arm cracked that night when he was lifting her. This was seven or eight weeks ago. Bridget Daily, who nursed the deceased during her sickness, testified that on "laying out" the deceased, she discovered that her right arm was broken; that deceased had some money in the bank, and would often draw sums out. I never heard her husband ask her for money. When I found her arm broken, Mary Ann, daughter of deceased, remarked that her stepfather had broken it. Esther Welsh testified that she knew the deceased for about twelve years. I was at her house twice a week during the four weeks prior to her death. I never saw her husband commit any violence upon her. One evening while taking tea with a Mrs. Kildays, who lives up stairs, one of the girls came in and said that her sister was being killed. I ran down with the child, and then heard Mrs. Donnelly cry out, "Oh, good God, is he (meaning her husband, who was beating the child,) going to kill my fine little girl after breaking all my bones?" Her husband never said a word in reply. I ran for Squire O'Mara to come and stop him. This was two weeks ago to-night. She then said to me, when I die, come down and wash me, and I could then tell what I had seen." The proceedings were then adjourned until to-day.

THE WORKING BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of between 300 and 400 working boys was held last evening in Room No. 24 of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of organizing an association of working boys. J. J. Joyce, aged sixteen years, presided, and announced that the objects of the meeting were to form an association of working boys, in order to secure a ball-ground in which to amuse themselves, and the establishment of four additional baths, two on the east side and two on the west. Charles Berliner, the Vice-President, said Col. Stebbins had promised the use of Tompkins-square as a ball-ground; but on the bath question there would be a great amount of work to be done in order to secure the benefits required. J. C. Monday said he had waited an hour to get into the Fifth-street bath, and had then failed in consequence of the number of boys who were ahead of him in the line. The President said the school-boys were quietly uniting to secure the privilege of the Central Park ball-ground, and urged the working boys also to unite in order to secure their rights. Several other brief addresses were made by different boys, at the close of which about seventy joined the association. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutual and Philadelphia Clubs played on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, one of the poorest games of the season. With the utmost ease the Mutuals took the lead in the first three innings, putting on seven runs, four of them being earned. Errors by Hatfield gave the White Stockings six runs in the fourth inning, when they should have been whitewashed easily. The following is the score:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	2	1	2	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Wood, 2d b.	2	2	4	3	Higham, 2d b.	2	2	3	2
Malone, c.	2	3	0	1	Hatfield, 3d b.	3	0	0	0
Meyerle, 3d b.	0	1	2	5	Start, 1st b.	1	2	6	0
Bechtel, r. f.	2	2	2	0	Nelson, r. f.	0	2	2	0
Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	3	3	Hicks, c.	0	2	4	1
Treacy, c. f.	2	2	2	0	Martin, p.	0	0	0	3
Mack, 1st b.	2	2	9	1	Gedney, l. f.	2	2	5	0
Zettlein, p.	0	2	1	1	Holdsworth, s. s.	1	1	2	0
Total.	13	16	27	13	Total.	10	12	27	8

INNINGS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
White Stockings.	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6—13
Mutuals	3	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—10

Umpire—Mr. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—White Stockings, 7 times; mutuals, 7 times.
Runs Earned—White Stockings, 2; Mutuals, 4.
Total Fielding Errors—White Stockings, 13; Mutuals, 19.

A TWO-MILE FOOT RACE.

The prize plate, valued at $500, offered by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for a two-mile foot race, will be competed for at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 17th inst. The competition is open to undergraduates of any college or university in America, and the idea is to encourage the taste for athletic sports, which are so characteristic of the English colleges. The quickest time made by the Oxford or Cambridge men in the two-mile heat was 9 minutes and 59½ seconds, but it is not expected that gentlemen can attain that speed without severe training. It is expected, however, that a proper course of training will be pursued by the graduates of the various colleges, and that the idea of Mr. Bennett will be properly carried out. The entries for the race must be made by letter to Mr. William Blaikie, No. 151 Broadway, New-York, on or before Monday, 14th inst., and must be accompanied by a catalogue for 1872-73 of the college of the person entering, together with satisfactory evidence of such person's connection with the college. Parties entering for the race must wear the color of the college to which they belong, and in such a manner as to be easily distinguished at a quarter of a mile.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Another probable homicide occurred in Newark yesterday. A number of workmen were employed on the plank-road bridge making some repairs, when suddenly a man named John Badefele or Parrimen, a Finn, seized an ax that was lying beside him, and assaulted John Gustausson, a countryman of his, who was working near him. The blow took effect on Gustausson's head, laying his skull open, and inflicting a horrible wound, from which the brain protruded. Badefele again raised the ax to inflict a second blow, when he was seized by Wm. S. Pierson, the foreman, and conveyed to the police station. Gustausson was taken to the hospital. His wound must necessarily prove fatal, and, although he was alive last night, his recovery is impossible.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frank Haverstraw, the German barber, whose death resulted, it was alleged, from his having been beaten in Reilly's liquor saloon, corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street, by Wm. Larkin and other Eighteenth Ward roughs, on the 23d of June last. From the evidence taken it would appear that Haverstraw, accompanied by Gustave Schmidt, a shoemaker of No. 409 East Fourteenth-street, entered Reilly's saloon. There were about twenty laborers employed erecting a building in the vicinity, drinking at the bar. Haverstraw invited some of themen to drink, when one of the men said, "Won't drink with a —— Dutchman." Several of the men crowded around Haverstraw, and Reilly, the keeper of the place, pushed him out of the saloon. The men followed him out on the sidewalk, and one of them, named William Larkin, a bricklayer by trade, struck him in the face. He fell on the sidewalk and remained unconscious. A policeman came up and carried him to the Station-house. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNERS.

THE HARBOR POLICE WITHDRAWN FROM INWARD-BOUND VESSELS.

About three weeks since the Police Commissioners detailed five men of the Harbor Police to board inward-bound vessels at Staten Island—one to do duty on each vessel—in order that boarding-house runners might be kept out, and the seamen be left unmolested until the vessels were made fast at their dock. This proceeding was found to work admirably, and was looked upon by the captains of all inward-bound vessels as a great boon, as it enabled them to work the ships up to their docks without being obliged, as hitherto, to hire strange hands for the purpose. The haunts of these runners were abandoned for the first time during twenty years, and the harbor was rid of this great nuisance. The business of the unlicensed sailors' boarding-houses, too, began to suffer materially, and to such an extent that meetings were held, and resolutions adopted to use every means to have the police withdrawn. Notice was also given by them to Capt. Duncan, the United States Shipping Commissioner, at whose request these officers had been ordered on duty, that they would bring such political influence to bear on the Police Commissioners as to cause them to stop all interference with their business. On the 3d inst. these five officers were withdrawn from this duty, and since that time the runners have resumed their old business with increased vigor, in direct violation of the law, to the annoyance of captains and to the detriment of the sailors.

In view of the above facts a TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Commissioner Charlick, at Police Head-quarters, to ascertain the cause of the removal of the officers from a continuance in the duty to which they had been assigned. Commissioner Charlick, in answer to the reporter's questions, said that the board had sufficient evidence to warrant them in withdrawing these men from watching or boarding ships, as they had discovered that Capt. Duncan had got them assigned to that duty for the furtherance of his own business and designs. The Commissioner, however, refused to state what business of Mr. Duncan's was being served by aid of the police, although he repeatedly said that the board were satisfied upon the subject, and knew well that Mr. Duncan was a "dead beat." The reporter again asked how Mr. Duncan was a "dead beat," when Mr. Charlick repeated his previous expression. "We know he is a dead beat—the boys say so." He further said that Capt. Duncan was "playing his own game and making his little rake," and that the board did not intend to help him.

President Henry Smith was next seen by the reporter, and he said that the officers had merely been withdrawn for the purpose of being made available for City duty on the 4th inst. The order for them to act was issued by the board on the afternoon of the 2d inst. He disclaimed all knowledge of any political influence being brought to bear either upon himself or other members of the board to effect the withdrawal of the officers so that the sailors' boarding-house keepers and runners might pursue their illegal calling. It was, he said, on his motion that the board had placed these officers on this duty, and he intended to bring the matter again before the board to-day, and press for their reassignment to the same duty. President Smith said he had no knowledge of, and never knew that there was any evidence before the board that Capt. Duncan had used the men for his own ends. On the contrary, he knew that that gentleman had provided quarters for the men, a boat for their use, and partly boarded them at his own expense.

Captain Duncan, who was also seen by the reporter, disclaimed the allegations made by Commissioner Charlick. He merely wished to have the law carried out, and to see that, by its means, the poor sailors were protected from thieves and pirates.

It may here be mentioned that in February, 1872, fifty of these sailors' landlords were indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the Licensing act, but owing to some unexplained cause they have not yet been brought to trial. In the meantime these same men are still defying the laws and pursuing their trade unmolested.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Charlotte Coleman, twelve years old, of No. 115 Baxter-street, had her right leg badly crushed yesterday evening, between the rack and string-piece at Fulton Ferry; she was taken to the Park Hospital.

William F. Freshner, twenty-seven years old, of No. 349 West Seventeenth-street, while drunk, attempted suicide yesterday evening by jumping into the river at the foot of Christopher-street; he was rescued by Officer Adamson, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct. Officer David O'Connor, of the Twentieth Precinct, brutally assaulted on Sunday morning by a gang of Tenth-avenue ruffians, was in a critical condition last night. Herman Barth, nineteen years old, of No. 118 Macdougal-street, while at work in Kemmerle & Barth's saw-mills, No. 131 Mercer-street, had his left hand badly cut by a circular saw. An unknown man, about forty-five years old, was found drowned at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, last night. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, John Stevenson, of No. 203 West Sixteenth-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of breaking into the shoe-store of Zadoc Strauss, at No. 54 West Twenty-seventh-street. James McCagne was committed by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $57 worth of clothing from his brother, John McCagne, of No. 220 East Eighteenth-street. Robert Elliott, aged fourteen years, and Thomas West, aged thirteen years, were committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglariously entering the premises of John Simpson, No. 153 West Forty-second-street. Odell Lockwood, aged sixty-eight years, of No. 3 West Fifty-sixth-street, was knocked down by car No. 64, of the Broadway line, in Church-street, yesterday, and was seriously injured. Yesterday Crawford Maxwell, aged twelve years, of No. 85 Attorney-street, was struck on the head by a brick thrown at him by an unknown lad, and was severely injured. Dennis Donovan, aged thirty-two years, of Seventy-sixth-street and Third-avenue, fell off an embankment at Sixty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, and had a leg fractured. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Cornelius Driscoll aged thirty-nine years, of No. 1,248 Second-avenue, was committed for trial by Judge Bixby, on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Francis Parker, of the same number. The affray occurred on Sunday night, and Parker's injuries are of a serious nature. John Lynch, aged twenty-five years, of Ninety-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and John Byrnes, aged twenty-two years, of No. 1,845 Third-avenue, were arraigned on the complaint of Mary Murphy, of Ninety-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, who alleges that the accused committed a grievous assault on her. The prisoners were remanded for examination. William Flynn, aged fourteen years, was committed for trial on a charge of burglariously entering the premises No. 539 West Forty-second-street and stealing a quantity of lead pipe.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. Walter De Forrest Day, Sanitary Superintendent, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending June 28—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 48; measles, 32; diphtheria, 31; small-pox, 3.

Week ending July 5—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid 0; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 34; diphtheria, 25; small-pox, 0.

Increase—Scarlet fever, 10; measles, 2.

Decrease—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 3; diphtheria, 6; small-pox, 3.

This is the first week during which no cases of small-pox have been reported for a number of years. The number of small-pox cases reported during the corresponding week last year was 21.

POST-OFFICE EFFICIENCY.

The efficiency of the Post-office in this City is being daily increased by Postmaster James and his assistants. On Saturday the whole of the English and Continental mail by the steam-ship Main, which arrived at the Post-office at 9:20 A. M., was sent out in the next delivery at 11 o'clock. The arrangements for City delivery and collection by the Elevated Railroad, although extending only to Thirtieth-street, and communicating directly only with Stations A, C, E, and G, have resulted in a great saving of time, and meet with general approval.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Yesterday, while drunk, John Fitzgerald, living in a shanty at Seventy-fifth-street and First-avenue, went into the blacksmith-shop of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company, at Thirty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and demanded work. On being refused, he snatched up a hammer, and struck Chrysostum Russ, a workman, on the head with it, inflicting a wound 5 inches long, and rendering him insensible. Fitzgerald escaped at the time, but was subsequently arrested at his residence, and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 69°; 12 M., 73°; 3 P. M., 79½°; 6 P. M., 78°; 9 P. M., 71°; 12 P. M., 69°. Average temperature yesterday, 71⅔°.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The chief engineer of the Daniel Drew, on her trip to Albany on the 4th inst., did not, as reported, leave the boat at one of the stopping-places.

The interest on the bonds of the State of Alabama was paid, yesterday, by Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the financial agents of the State.

The German Confectioners' Association engaged in a picnic and summer-night's festival at Bellevue Garden yesterday.

The steamer Steinman, (Belgian,) from Antwerp, for New-York, put into Halifax July 7, short of coal.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Tweed, the mother of William M. Tweed, took place from her late residence, No. 237 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. Stauf, will go into a camp at the East River Park, on the 21st inst., when there will be a parade.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance say that there is no truth in the rumor that opposition will be offered to the Orange parade.

Frederick Eberhardt, aged thirty-three years, of Rondout, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, at the corner of Pearl-street and City Hall-place, and was cared for at the Park Hospital.

The lodges of the Order of the Sons of Malta engaged in a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Elm Park yesterday, in which seven different lodges, located in various parts of the City, participated.

The Brotherhood Verein, a benevolent organization, gave its third annual picnic, at Jones' Wood, yesterday, in which the German Maennerchor participated.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $679,803 24, and the payments $1,009,879 40. The amount in the Treasury, July 5, was $3,306,678 83.

Yesterday a few laborers were employed repairing the pavement in Nassau-street. Stone was used instead of wood. It is probable that the whole pavement will eventually have to be taken up, and stone put down in its place.

Judge Blatchford issued a capias, yesterday, in a suit wherein the United States is plaintiff, and J. Herrick Abell, James R. Parker, and Douglas A. Levien are defendants, to answer on a bond for $10,000 as sureties on an army paymaster's bond.

Marshal Fiske yesterday arrested Abraham Halle and Bernard Brummer, composing the firm of A. Halle & Co., No. 355 Broadway, on a writ in bankruptcy issued by the creditors of the firm. The partners were required to give bail in $3,000 each.

A John Paulding, of Peekskill, has undertaken to push a loaded wheelbarrow from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Poughkeepsie in four days. Weather permitting, this pushing citizen will commence his labors on the 15th inst.

About 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building corner of Broad and Pearl streets, occupied by A. G. Sumner & Co., lighters, the American District Udion Telegraph Co., and others. Damage $500.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning as a truck containing thirty bags of saltpetre, belonging to Garner & Co., No. 61 North-street, was passing up Broadway, near Park-Place, one of the bags, from some unexplained cause, took fire. The carman threw the bags to the ground and the fire was promptly extinguished.

The July meeting of the Baptist Pastors' Conference was held yesterday at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 76 East Ninth-street. Rev. Mr. W. H. Pendleton presided. Rev. J. J. Brouwer read an essay on the true object of saving faith, which was followed by discussion.

By the arrival at this port of the White Star steam-ship Celtic from Liverpool on June 26 and Queenstown on June 27, we are in receipt of mail news later by five days than that already on hand. The management of the line are once more entitled to our thanks for additions to our foreign files.

It is rumored on the street that Mr. Richard Schell, well known on the Stock Exchange, will probably receive the Democratic nomination in the Sixth (up-town) District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Hon. James Brooks. His brother, Dr. Augustus Schell, is the head Sachem of the Tammany Society.

A meeting was held at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, in reference to amending the by-laws, so as to prevent the reporting of fictitious sales of cotton. The amendment reported was not deemed complete, and it was consequently laid on the table, it being understood that the necessary amendment would be made by the Board of Managers.

In the case of Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, the counsel for the German Government, anxious about the delay which occurred in the forwarding of the extradition warrant to this city, proceeded to the Capitol and there found that counsel for the prisoner had raised such objections as precluded the issuing of the warrant.

Controller Green reports the following amounts pa